VOLUME XXXI.

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See are able-bodied and adapted to most any
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DEATHS.

unday, Feb. 11, Mrs. Mary P.
sars.
at 10 o'clock, at her son's resianal-st. Carriages to C. B. &
y cars to Downer's Grove.
Y., papers please copy.
residence, No. 35 Cottage
Braun. Braun.

a place at his residence on m. By carriages to Waidheim.

ly are invited to attend. ton, Ill., of paralysis, James V. and Ella F. Crane, aged d Paris, Ill., papers please . 11, Mrs. Meroe Thompson, in

Elmer Tyler, aged 63 years.
residence, No. 4 Woodland
eb. 13, at 10:30 a. m.
a a resident of Chicago forty Feb. 13, 12 o'clock m., at ton street, and Brooklyn papers please

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h-sis., Philadelphia, every Mon for advice must be addressed. CTIONERY. CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 th and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec-tioner. Chicago.

ION SALES. BUTTERS & CO. UTESALE an. Pawnbroker. sday, Feb. 12 and 13, ka. m., at the auction rooms CO., Nos. 118 and 120 Wabash-Madison-st. unredeemed goods, consisting thes, Diamonds, Jewelry, and

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. 13, 10 s. m.

EW STOCK OF SHOES ning, Feb. 13, at 9% of al

# The Chicago Paily Tribune.

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877.

HITCH NO. 2.

Congress in Joint Convention Counts the Vote of Florida.

Proctor Knott Gets in the Way, but Is Brushed Aside Quickly.

The Count Proceeds Until Louisiana Is Reached;

When Cut-and-Dried Objections Are Raised by the Democrats.

Whereat the Certificates Are Referred to the Electoral Tribunal.

Outline of the Plan of Attack Agreed Upon by the Tildenites.

They Will Try to Prove that the Returning Board Is an Illegal Body.

And that It Had No Right to Count the Presidential Vote.

Rumors of Democratic Expedients to

Defeat the Arbitration.

IN JOINT CONVENTION.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLOVEN FOOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The contest of the majority in the House of Representatives against the decision of the Electoral Commission in the case of Florida opened immediately upon the Speaker calling that body to order at 10 o'clock. The Republican side was fuller than the Democratic, and the first move from the lateral control of the control of the control of the case of the ca er smacked so strongly of delay that for a few noments it seemed as if, in spite of the general moments it seemed as if, in spite of the general declaration of the Democrats last night that nothing like fillibustering would be resorted to to-day, a campaign of delay had actually begun. Field was on hand and very active, and the moment Mr. McCrary rose and offered to go on with the debate on the only question before the body, that of action on the report of the Commission Mr. Clarace on the report of the Commission, Mr. Clymer raised a point that no quorum was present, and others on the Democratic side demanded a call of the House. Field ran over to the Republican side and assured them there was no purpose of delay, and suggested an agreement to wait till half after 10, and then begin the debate, on the ground that so many were absent. At designated the reason for the waiting ent. At the hou

Proctor Knott was so far recognized a member again as to be put forward to submit the Field scheme of delay, which was a petition to submit the decision of the Commission to the Electoral Tribunal, with the Commission to the Electoral Tribunal, with a request that it should proceed to take evidence in regard to the vote of Florida. The half-hour's postponement had then for its purpose the gathering of the Democratic strength for a vote upon it. Mr. Hale at once made a point of order against Knott's proposition, that the law under which they were safety monthly solely for a vote upon accepting the decision of the Commission or overruling it. Messrs. Banks and Burchard supported Haie, and Fernando Wood, while

PROTESTING WITH A SMILE that was childlike and bland that there was n disposition on his side to cause unnecessary de-lay, and that for himself he would rather Knott's lay, and that for himself he would rather Knott's substitute for a direct vote on the decision of the Commission had not been submitted, still he saw nothing in the law to prevent the House from sending the case back to the Commission. The Democrats, however, seemed not inclined to debate the matter, but rather to rely upon their confidence in Speaker Randall. This for a moment appeared as if not misplaced, for he ruled that Knott's substitute was in order. At

A GRIM PEELING OF SATISFACTION ran over the faces of the Tilden managers on the Democratic side, but this changed in less time than it takes to write it into deep disap-pointment when Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, made the point of order that it was not competent for the House, acting alone and under its rules, to the House, acting alone and under its rules, to refer any question whatever to an outside tribunal. Such reference could only be made by the two Houses acting concurrently. This point was promptly sustained by Speaker Randall, and the debate on the decision of the Commission began at once. This act on the part of the Speaker was probably the most important one in its far-reaching effect of any he has performed this session. There is no doubt but that Knott's proposition was the studied and cunning device of

evice of The more desperate tilden managers, THE MORE DESPERATE TILDEN MANAGERS, by which they expected to delay action by such dignified and yet effective fillibustering as repeated formal references of questions back to the Commission might prove to be. No one could more fully understand the effect of such a right, if once recognized, nor the great advantage which it gave his party than Mr. Randall, and yet he did not hesitate a moment on the clear point made by Mr. Wilson, but sustained it and in the same breath recognized Mr. McCrary to proceed with the main debate. This ruling of the Speaker goes very far toward atoning for those former decisions which have been severely criticised as partisan.

THE AUDIENCE.

Meantime the great audience, so fully representing all sections of the land, had gathered to look down upon the Congress in its solemn work. At no previous step of the august proceeding had such deep interest been manifested in any day's assemblage. Every prominent journal in the land had some one here to see for its readers; the diplomatic corps sent its lead-

in any day's assemblage. Every prominent journal in the land had some one here to see for its readers; the diplomatic corps sent its leading men to see for Europe; the greatest array of legal talent ever gathered at any one point in the land was here, seated in front of the Speaker's desk, or leaning forward in the deep circling lines of men ranged back of the desks. Cabinet officers and ex-Cabinet officers, a score of Senators, and

MANY DISTINGUISHED PRIVATE CITIZENS
were on the floor. There were enough of David Dudley Field's useful witnesses and enough lobbyists to give variety to the crowd and make it sufficiently Democratic, through the first class, and complete its Congressional character through the last.

The debate went on with little interruption, and, while each side addressed most pointed attacks towards the other, the controversy throughout was concluded with great dignity and decorum on both sides, and undivided attention was given by all. The speakers were in the main among the best on each side. The Republicans were

these: McCrary, Banks, Frye, Dunnell, and Kasson. The Democrats were Tucker, Springer, Hurd, Carr. Walker, and Field. The speeches

HURL CERT. Walker, and Field. The speeches were concise, and as a whole much above average force and point of Congressional debate.

THE UNEXPECTED SENSATION of the day was the speech of Carr, of Indiana, the successor of Speaker Kerr. Heretofore he has said little since his election. His seat is on the Republican side, well back, at the Speaker's extreme left. He thus spoke across a part of the Republican side and at the speaker's extreme left. a part of the Republican side, and at the Democrats. The latter, as his first sentence fell on them, leaned forward in a sort of per-plexity as if they supposed they had not heard him distinctly, but in a few moments there was no doubt anywhere on the floor or in the galle-ries as to the meaning of Mr. Carr. There has seldom been a scene of greater interest than followed, as the successive sentences of Carr's speech rolled out upon his Democratic associ-ates. At first a few attempted to laugh, but the smiles soon flashed off from the Democratic, side to play, till the end of his speech, over the faces of the Republicans. WALKER, OF VIRGINIA.

attempted to break the force of Carr's words, and protested that it would require more than one man to read the majority out of the party. Field's close was a failure. It was his second chance to make a speech in the greatest pres-ence of his life, but, as on the first occasion, when the Electoral bill passed, he disappointed both friends and opponents. His speech con-sisted of a wall that the Commission had not considered the Florida evidence collected wi o much care; in other words, that his occupa tion as a collector of needed evidence was gone. The last was a statement, not was gone. The last was a statement, not founded upon evidence before the House, that one of the Republican Electors was a convicted felon. Mr. Field, however, forgot to do full justice by mentioning that the Elector whom he was denoun ing was, after the conviction of which he spoke, run by the Democrats of Florida against a regular Republican candidate, was elected as a Democrat, and served two terms as a Democratic State Senator. two terms as a Democratic State Served two terms as a Democratic State Senator. Coupled with his few remarks was a gross insult to the Commission, such as should debar him from being again recognized before it. It probably would but for the substantial protection which prevents a member of Congress from being questioned elsewhere for words spoken in Abbate.

No attempt was made to cause delay on the two yea and nay votes which followed at the close of the discussion. Even the reading of the names

WAS DISPENSED WITH when a single objection would have compelle

The Senate, which had been in waiting sin 10 o'clock, was immediately notified and at twenty-five minutes to 2 that body appeared at the bar of the House, and its members filed down the main aisle and off into their sents on the Speaker's front-right. The Vice-President called the Joint Convention to order, and directed the announcing of the decision of each House, and upon these ruled that, as the two Houses had non-concurred in regard to the action of Florida, its vote

rdance with such decision. The Senate had never been received in greater dience or under more impressive circumstance and yet all this seemed, if it were possible, to be deepened as Allison, acting as teller, announced the four votes of Florida for Hayes and

The certificates of Georgia were next read, the oppressive quiet continuing until Cooke, of Georgia, had read down to the date of the cer-tificate, when, instead of the year of our inde-pendence the one hundred and first, he an-nounced it as dated in the thousand and first year of our independence. At this excuse to free itself from the universal quiet, the Join Convention and the audience bad

which was repeated when Cooke further announced that Georgia and cast eleven votes for Tilden for Vice-President.

Illinois followed Georgia, and every one expected that Springer would present objections to count what he had pre Houses could not reassemble before 5 o'clock, but Springer sat still with his papers on his desk, and the vote was counted. It appears that Chaffee, whom Springer claimed to be in-eligible, had arrived and showed that he had exercised no official act as United States Commissioner for many years, so even Springer was deterred from making himself prominent at the expense of the time of the Joint Conven-

tion. When this expected dread point had been passed, the business largely took on

A ROUTINE CHARACTER,
and members, though quiet, were quite at their ease, many reading or writing, or talking in low tones, till it came Cooke's turn to read returns again. He went through the Kentucky certifi-cate without mistake, but, when directed by the Vice-President to declare the vote, he anno

raised in joint Convention.

No business was transacted up to noon, the Senate awaiting notification from the House that that body was ready to resume the joint

Mr. McCrary rose to open the discussion upon the objection to the decision of the Electoral Commission.

quorum present. It was then agreed the debate should not begin till half-past 10. At that hour Mr. Field offered the following: Mr. Field offered the following:

Ordered, That the counting of the Electoral
rote from Florida shall not proceed in conformation with the decision of the Electoral Commission, but that the votes of Coll, Young, Hitton,
and Bullock be counted as the votes from the
State of Florida for President and Vice-President.

Mr. Hale moved as an amendment:
Ordered, The the counting of the Flattoral relations.

A SUBSTITUTE. Mr. Knott offered as a substitute an order reciting the language of the Electoral act, that the Commission might inquire into such petitions, depositions, and other papers as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent; reciting also the fact that in the Florida case the Commission had decided and determined that we existence. decided and determined that no evidence would be received or considered which had not been submitted to the two Houses in joint con-vention by the President of the Senate; that certificate No. 1—that of the Hayes Electors contained no evidence whatever, while certifi-cates No. 2 and 3—Tilden Electors—did contain evidence fully and specifically showing that the latter had been duly elected and appointed as Electors, and therefore ordering that the decis-ion of the Commission and the grounds thereof

RECOMMITTED TO THE COMMISSION, with a request that the same be so corrected, and that the Commission be further requested to furnish in detail the reasons of its decision, so that the House may be enlightened as to the course it ought to pursue in the discharge of its duties; and that, in the meantime, the votes of the Hayes Electors be not counted.

Mr. Hale made a point of order that under the Electoral Commission law it was the im-perative duty of the House at the end of two hours' debate to vote on the main question, which was whether the votes should be counted in conformity with the decision, and that nothing in the shape of delay—in whatever form ented—could now ARREST THE WHEELS OF ITS DECISION.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) added to Mr. Hale's point of order that the House could refer nothing to the Commission that would require at least

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) declared that any intin Mr. Wood (N. Y.) declared that any intimation of desire on the part of the Democratic side of the House to interpose any factious opposition to any decision of the Electoral Commission was entirely gratuitous and unsupported by anything that had taken place.

Mr. Hale—Has anything been said this morning to indicate any charge of that kind?

Mr. Wood—The gentleman has just spoken of delay, and has intimated that there is an intentional disposition on the part of the House to delay action. I can assure the gentleman that

delay action. I can assure the gentieman that there is no such intention. While we are ready in good faith to carry out in all respects the Electoral Commission law, and the result that may be reached in pursuance of it, still, at the same time, we demand the right of PREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION.

Mr. Knott contested the point of order, and thought that there was nothing in the law which prevented the House, with the consent of the Senate, from remanding back to the Electoral Commission, for its further consideration, the decision it had made in the Florida case, in or-

Mr. Banks said that, under the provisions of the Electoral act, the House was compolled to give an affirmative or negative vote upon the decision of the Commission. It would not be cision to it. MUST GO ON.

The Speaker overruled the point of order by Mr. Hale, but sustained that made by Mr. Wilson, holding that there was nothing in the Electoral Commission law that authorized the remanding of the question back to the Commission, and also ruling that it was not competent for one House to refer a bill or any other matter to an outside Commission. The substitute offered by Mr. Knott was therefore not in order.
Mr. McCrary addressed the House in support
of the report of the Commission. He held that
the ruling of the Commission was abundantly
supported by most cogent reasons, and
that to have ruled otherwise would have
heen to assert jurisdiction to incurse into and been to assert jurisdiction to inquire into and overturn the action of all States in the appointment of their Electors, and to institute proceed-

Executive, and that the voice of the Judiciary and the Legislature must be hushed in allence. He contended that all the organism of a State must speak its voice.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Banks and Frye in favor of the report of the Commission, and Messrs. Springer and Hurd in opposition.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Banks and Frye in favor of the report of the Commission, and Messrs. Springer and Hurd in opposition.

CARB, OF INDIANA.

Mr. Carr said: "I have no hesitancy in saying that my convictions are that under palpable facts behind the Governor's certificate, the vote of the State of Florida should have been returned for Tilden and Hendricks; but, sir, at the same time I hold that the Democratic majority of this House has no moral right to complain that this Commission has rendered a partisan decision in reporting the four Electoral votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. While I assert that this decision is contrary to facts, and contrary to the will of a large majority of the people of the United States, yet I as boldly assert that the wrong is chargeable to a cause flurther back than the Commission. The wrong rests upon the shoulders of those who established this partisan tribunal. When the Democratic majority of the House adopted this law, with a full knowledge that the majority of the Commission would be Republican, governed by Republican instincts, controlled by Republican interests, warped by Republican governed by Republican instincts, controlled by Republican interests, warped by Republican bases, and moved by Republican motives, they deliberately

ABANDONED EVERY CLAIM

which the Democratic masses asserted to the control of our national affairs. The Commissioners have done no more nor less than what could or should have been expected or required of them. You erected a political rithumal, invested it with political attributes, and gave them political questions to determine, which they have have settled from a political standpoint. Being Republicans, they believe that the Republican candidate for the Presidency was and ought to be elected. In making their declaration they have been true and faithful to their political sentiments, and rights you betrayed and abandoned to your political associates, whose political sentiments and rights you betwayed and abandoned to your routes

YOUR HANDS ALONE.

Nor will the Democratic people be slow in ascertaining the true source of their discomfure and defeat. It may subserve your purpose for a brief time to attempt to shield yourselves under the cover of hollow denunciations of your

and defeat. It may subserve your purpose for a brief time to attempt to shield yourselves under the cover of hollow deunciations of your tribunal, as the cry of "stop thief" for a moment may delude the officers of the law; but when a mad populace shall have vented unmerited anger upon this tribunal for a brief hour, it will seek the true object of its just indignation and the blame will at last be where it properly belongs. The few only who had moral courage to stand here upon this floor, and, amid the derision and contumely of the Democratic majority, dared to warn you of the inevitable results of that day's work, have the moral right to complain of the end of this day's labor. But, sirs, while they have deep regrets as to the action of the Commission, they have DEEP AND BITTER DENUNCIATIONS and condemnations to heap upon the heads of those who, claiming to be the leaders of the great Democratic party in this trying hour of its existence, have proven themselves either incompetent from ignorance or unworthy for base reasons. [Renewed laughter and applause from the Republican side.] Here, then, in the name of the Democracy of the whole country, I absolve that Commission from all charges save it may be that of an honest mistake, and in the name of the same great power I denounce the majority of this House as being responsible for the wrong, and recreant—ignorantly or corruptly recreant—to the confidence which has been reposed in them and faithless to the trusts confided in them. [Applicated]

Democrats who voted with him against that measure to read the majority of the House out of the Democratic party.

Mr. Field said the decision of this tribunal as it has been made is eutitled to no respect. It is as unfounded insmorals as it is unsound in law, and injurious and permicious in its consequences. The spectacle of successful villainy is corrupting in proportion to the extent of the theatre on which it is enacted, and to the prize which it wins. The Presidency of the United States has never yet been won by fraud. If it is to be now, the example will be more injurious to our good name, and more corrupt to our people, than all the peculations, the robberies, and frauds of all our history.

The debate closed at 1:15, and the House proceeded to vote. Hale's amendment was rejected—07 to 167, and Field's resolution was adopted.

of the state of th

that John Smith had been chosen Elector from
the First District; John Smith No. 2 from the
Second; John Smith No. 3 from the Third; John
Smith No. 4 from the Fourth; John Smith No.
5 from the Fifth; John Smith No. 6 from the
Sixth; and John Smith and John Smith to be
Electors-at-large. When the reading had proceeded thus far Senator Sargent rose and said
that it was obvious that the certificate was not
bona fide.

The presiding officer said it was his duty to
submit all papers received by him. He asked
whether the paper should be suppressed.
(Voices, "No, no! read it.")

The reading was proceeded with, to the great
amusement of the audience. It followed the
usual formalltles, showing that John Smith had
been only chosen as Chairman, and John Smith No. 1 and
John Smith A were appointed tellers; that the
eight votes of the State had been cast for Peter
Cooper, of New York, and Sam Cary, of Ohio.
At this stage of the reading Senator McDonald
suggested that the two Houses should not be
compelled to listen to the reading.

The presiding officer directed the address on
the envelope to be read. It read: "To the
Vice-President of the United States, Washington. Vote of Electoral College of the State of
Louisiana for President and Vice-President,
1876."

He then directed the teller to proceed with
the reading. After a few more sentences had
been read, Mr. Hoar inquired whether the Chair
held that it was not in order to dispense with
further reading officer said that be asked unanimous consent, but that objection had been
made.

Mr. Hoar requested that any person object-

imous consent, our made.

Mr. Hoar requested that any person objecting should rise in his place and do so.

Mr. Mills (rising)—As this is a buriesque act, I

ing should rise in his place and do so.

Mr. Mills (rising)—As this is a buriesque act, I object.

The reading was then proceeded with to its close. It purported to be signed by "John Smith, Company 2, Bulldozers, Governor of Louisiana," and winding up with the motto, "Such is life in Louisiana."

Subsequently, the presiding officer directed the paper to be omitted from the proceedings of the joint cohvention.

OBJECTIONS.

Senator McDonald submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates. The objection was based on the ground that the Hayes Electors had not been duly elected; that their election had been certified by William P. Kellogg, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction for reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile the votes since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since those four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said Board, which four members had refused to fill; because four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that the true compilation of votes would have shown that the Tilden Electors had been duly elected; because said Board had offered for money to sell the State of Louisiana, and because A. B. Levikee and O. H. Brewster, of the Republican Electors, had held offices of trust under the Government of the United States at the time of their appointment as Electors. The objection is signed by McDouald, Stevenson, Saulsbury, Bogy, Senators; Jenks, Wilson, Tucker, Levy, Ellis, and Morrison, Representatives.

Mr. Gibson also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates because: First, the Government of Louisiana was not Republican

when a mad populace shall have vented unmerited anger upon this tribunal for a brief hour, it will seek the true object of its just indignation and the blame will at last be where it properly belongs. The few only who had moral courage to stand here upon this floor, and, amid the derision and contumely of the Democratic majority, dared to warn you of the Democratic majority, dared to warn you of the moral right to complain of the end of this day's labor. But, sirs, while they have deep regrets as to the action of the Commission, they have DEER AND RITTER DENUNCIATIONS and condemnations to heap upon the heads of those who, claiming to be the leaders of the great Democratic party in this trying hour of its existence, have proven themselves either incompetent from ignorance or unworthy for base reasons. [Renewed laughter and applause from the Republican side.] Here, then, in the name of the Democracy of the whole country, I absolve that Commission from all charges save it may be that of an honest mistake, and in the name of the same great power I denounce the majority of this House as being responsible for the wrong, and recreantignorantly or corruptly recreant—to the confidence which has been reposed in them. [Applouse.]

\*\*Mr. United Any alleged canvass of the votes was an act of usurpation, fraudilent and void.

\*\*Third—Any alleged canvass of the votes was an act of usurpation, fraudilent and void.

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ground that the Electors were not elected as provided by the Legislature.

REPUBLICAN OBJECTIONS.

Mr. Howe submitted objections to the Tilden and Hendricks certificates on the ground that there was no evidence that those Electors had been appointed in such manner as the Legislature directed; while there was evidence conclusive in law that neither of them had been so appointed; also on the ground that there was no evidence that McEnery was Governor of Louisiana in the year 1876, while there was conclusive evidence that Kellogg was during the year 1876 and for several years prior thereto Governor of that State, and was recognized as such by the judicial and legislative departments of Louisiana and by the departments of the Government of the United States.

The Presiding Officer—Are there further objections to the vote of the State of Louisiana! A pause.] There being no further objections, all of the certificates from that State, with the papers accompanying the same, together with the objections, will be now submitted to the Electoral Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber.

And the control of th

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ect talked of is, for the President of the Se ate to finish the work of counting under it structions from the Senate, such instructions be placed on the ground that the Electoral labas been made abortive by the factious and revulutionary acts of the House, and that no legical lation which results in a defeat of the constitutional requirement that votes should be counted in assumption that an extra-constitutional proceeding on the part of the House, tending the produce anarchy, can properly be met and defeated by an extra-constitutional proceeding of the part of the Senate tending to peace and goo order.

THE TRIBUNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—The Electoral Commission assembled immediately after the adjournment of the Joint Convention. All the members were in their places, and the lawyers tables were occupied by Evarts, Matthews, Sheilabarger, and Stoughton, of the counsel for the Republicans, and Field, Trumbull, Merrick, and Green, of the Democratic counsel. Almost the only speciators were Bancroft, the historian, Senator Howe, and cx-Congressman Farnsworth. Nothing was done but to vote an adjournment until to-morrow morning at 11. Mr. Edmunds objected to this, but all the Democrats, and with them Hoar and Bradley, voted for the motion.

Edmunds objected to this, but all the Democrats, and with them Hoar and Bradley, voted for the motion.

It is probable that the cause of proceeding ordered in the Florida case will be followed to morrow, and the objectors will be allowed four hours to present the arguments for and against the conflicting returns. There are so many Democratic objectors that if they all desire to speak something like

A PROCESS OF DECIMATION

will have to be adopted. It will be observed that, in the list of objections agreed to by Dudley Field and by others, an attempt is made to bring into the case the vast mass of testimony taken by the House Louisiana Committee and the Committee on Powers and Privileges. This same effort was made in the Florida case, and met with total failure, but Field is not a man who is easily discouraged.

THE OBJECTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Electoral Commission was called to order at 4:30 p. m., and received certificates and accompanying papers in the case of Louisiana from the presiding officer of the joint session. Upon the arrival of the various counsel, Field, Campbell, Trumbull, Carpenter, Merrick, Hoadley, and Green for the Democratic side of the question, and Evarts, Matthews, Shellabarger, and Stonghton for the Republican side, the presiding Justice Inquired who would represent the objectors.

Mr. Field responded that Senator McDonald

nce of the two Houses, to prove that the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida, in and according to the determination and declaration of the appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed Electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not. This ruling would seem to have been made in advance to

have been made in advance to

COVER THE CASE OF LOUISIANA?

for in the Florida returns no reference was
made to the action of the Board of Canvassers,
while the Hayes returns from Louisiana are explicitly based upon the decision of the Returns
ing Board. The Democrats say, however, as
they did not challenge the legality of the
Florida Board, the Commission did not prejudge the new question raised by their attack
upon the validity of the Louisiana Board, and
can without inconsistency hear evidence as to without inconsistency hear evidence as to legality of its existence and operations. At events, they mean to make an effort have the door opened enough to go ind the returns so far as to atinize the Board. If they do not succeed winning the case, for there is nothing in the McEnery returns to stand upon. Indeed, it is elieved that they will not even insist that tho

OUGHT TO BE COUNTED anything approaching the show of legal formality which the Florida rejected returns had, for there is no State Court decision or legislative action to back them up. They are merely papers and pretended certificates made out by wholly unauthorized persons. What the Democrats will strive for, it is understood, is the rejection of the Kellogg returns without the acceptance of those of McEnery. If the question of evidence is decided against them, as in all probability it will be, the Democratic counsel will have to resort to a hopcless attack upon the iniquities of the Kellogg Government, Ex-Senator Matt Carpenter is relied upon approaching the show of legal formal-

HENRY WARD BEECHER. The Pulpit Orator's Lecture

Ministry of Wealth. How Those Who Possess Money Should Make Use of It.

Rich Men Can Make Themselves Happy by Making Others Happy.

There were extra accommodations at McCormick Hall last evening for the audience which flocked together to hear Heary Ward Beecher in his lecture on "The Ministry of Wealth." But the 200 raised seats on the platform, and as many more in other parts of the house, were wholly inadequate to provide for the averaging and as to the platform. other parts of the house, were wholly inadequate to provide for the overplus, and as to the body of the hall itself, and the gallery, every seat was taken and people were content to stand—or rather, he professed to be. McCormick Hall has not been so w.ll filled for many a day, and the managers of the Star Lecture Course must have regretted more than once that they and not secured the Tabernacle for the great Plymouth Pastor and popular lecture.

Mr. Beecher came on to the platform a few minutes after 8 o'clock. The people were still coming in and he waited a few moments to accommodate them, those who were already seated spending the time in taking a good, steady look at the lecturer.

Mr. Carpenter, one of the proprietors of the Course, before introducing Mr. Beccher, announced that there would be still another lecture Saturday evening in the same hall, Mr. Beecher having concluded to the same hall, Mr. Beecher having concluded to the same hall. cluded to lecture six times instead of five times this announcement that the lecture would be upon "The Ministry of Wealth,"—a lecture which Mr. Beecher had said combined all his best learning. Mr. Beecher, on coming forward, was received with burst after burst of applause. He said he should be sorry to think he was going to tell all he brown in one evening. He would not undertake

then, as in all probability it will be, the Demonstrate, and all probability is will be, the Demonstrate that the provides of the Section of

changed to prevent the determination of the changed before many people in the House knew what was being considered, but it was changed that the change should not interfere with the provent of the provider o

kindness, goodness, generosity. How many mencould iminate to advantage old Pater Cooper, who
came so near being Pres dent of the United States
ilate http://the founder of that moble instigntion,
the Cooper Union! To all such, how much of trust
and happiness in that declaration, the charter of
God's love, — "It is more blessed to give than to
receive." "And then, "said Mr. Beecher, in conclusion, "after a life of this honest industry, gohome and spend your immortal ages beholding the
long procession of those whom you have blessed,
go sarrging to the land of glory. [Prolonged applause.]

RELIGIOUS.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

NOON PRAYER-MEETING.

The noon prayer, or, rather, praise, meeting at Farwell Hall was very well attended, the auditorium being nearly full.

"O, happy day" was sung, Maj. Whittle remarking that we could have the epirit of praise only by thinking of Christ and His love for us.

The Rev. Mr. Davis said a letter had been received from Vermont, giving thanks for the salvation of a lady 70 years of age, who had been converted by reading in a newspaper Mr. Moody's sermon on "Trust."

A number of requests for prayer were read, and the Rev. W. W. Patton asked God to grant them, saying the people had come together to offer praises to Him for pouring out His spirit and converting many souls. He pleaded for strength for the wavering ones, and that God would show that His power was able to overthrow the strongholds of sin.

"Mv God. I have found the thrice-blessed."

verting many sonis. He pleaded for strength for the wavering ones, and that God would show that His power was able to overthrow the strongholds of sin.

"My God, I have found the thrice-blessed ground" was then sung.

"Mai, Whittle then read from the twenty-first chapter of Numbers, commencing at the ninth verse. These verses showed the progress of the children of God. The first thing noticed is life. The first thing a sinner needed was the removal of the penalty that was upon him for his sins. It was a solemn, awtai reality that we were under penalty for sin, and the first thing we needed to have done was to have it removed. We read that Moses lifted up the serpent. The Israelites looked up and they had life. Jesus Carist was lifted up on the cross, and we received grace through Him. The nearer we got to the heart of God, the more we could drink of the water of life. What visions He vouch-safed to His children! What glory awaited them!

Mr. Stebbins sang, "Are your windows open cowards Jerusalem?"

A gentleman on the platform said God blessed entire households out on the Northwestern Railroad, where he was engaged in missionary work. He mentioned the conversion of a man who had been praved for for twenty-three years.—a man who had attended the House of God but remained far away from the Lord. Other instances of conviction were also adverted to, seventy-even persons having joined the Church in a little village of seventy-five families.

Another, from Turner Junction, said the Lord was moving mightily their. All were interested about their soils. The village was shaken from centre to circumference.

A gentleman from Elgin said the Presbyterian and Methodist churches in Elgin were packed severy night, and he asked prayers for them.

Another thanked God for His kindness and mercyto bim. He recommended the blessed Savior to every one; He could give them a peace the world could not take away.

Maj. Whittle returned thanks for the meeting at the taken and the seven was nearly of them.

could not give, and which the world could not take away.

Maj. Whittle returned thanks for the meeting at the Tabernacle Sunday. It was the best in spirit and results yet held. He had received a letter from Mr. Moody. God was in Boston. The work never commenced so soon. The meetings were crowded, and at all were inquirers.

In response to a request, about twenty arose and thereby asked for prayers.

Maj. Whittle then prayed that the work might go forward and that God would raise up men to carry it on, blessing Him that we lived in this dispensation of the power of the Holy Ghost, and asking His blessing upon all who were seeking light, and npon all Christians, and all the laborers in the vineyard.

The doxology closed the exercises.

KANKAKEE, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 12.—The Rev. Charles M. Morton began his lebors here in the union Gospel meetings yesterday afternoon. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Willson,—the latter a sister of the late P. P. Bliss, -who have consecrated themselves to the work of singing God's praises over the land. This is their first experience in well fitted for the work. Both are evidently well fitted for the work. Both are musicians of culture, and have song fogether a in concert a great deal. Mr. Morton has made a favorable impression. His

The regular monthly meeting of the Moody Church Society was held yesterday afternoon in the church, corner of Chicago avenue and North LaSalle street, with a fair attendance. Mrs. Erdman, wife of the paster of the church, presided in the ab-sence of Mrs. Hoge, the President, and Mrs. Gregory was Secretary. Various reports were read and accepted, among them the report of the Treasurer, which showed that the organization was composed of seventy active members, and some honorary, and one life member. The receipts overbalanced the expenditures, and therefore the Society was in a

expenditures, and therefore the expenditures having been made for articles now the property of the Society intended for future use. It was decided to defer the giving of the next tea-party till about the last of March, before which time the ladies will make themselves acquainted with the folks who could be benefited by attendance at the exercises and pleasures of the Society. To further this acquaintance, districts of visitation were laid out and all taken,—each lady taking one,—and editors will be made to institute cottage prayer-meetings. One of the main features about the work of the Society is the good done by the mothers' meetings, which are held every Wednesday afternoon at the church, and the mothers are taught by the ladies of the Society for the control of the contro

That's What Haprened the Periolat and Commissioners' Cases. The Absence of a Very Material Witness Renders it Necessary.

The Court Compliments the Defendants for Their Anxiety for Trial.

Special Dimatch to The Tribuse.

GENEVA, Ill., Feb. 12.—The cases against Periolat and the indicted Commissioners came up this afternoon before Judge Cody. State's-Attorney Mills and Geo. Stiles appeared in the interests of the people, while the notorious Clem and his pals had quite a formidable army of lawyers present, including the Hon. Leonard Swett, the Hon. Sidney Smith, William O'Brien, Sherwin (of Geneva), Joslin, and Berry (of Elgin). None of the Commissioners were present, but there were many other familiar faces in the audience.

As soon as the Court opened, State's-Attorney Mills called up the first case, that against Periolat for obtaining money by false pretences.

tences.

Gen. Stiles stated that his partner, Mr. Tully, who was engaged by the Chicago Citizens' Association, and took a prominent part in the pipesceution of the former proceedings in Cook County, was unable from sickness to attend. Mr. Mills, the new State's Attorney, had very little knowledge of the facts or circumstances attending the other trial, and they felt compelled to ask for a postponement. Since they pelled to ask for a postponement. Since they determined on that course, however, it had been discovered that one of their principal witresses was out of the State and could not be recured at this term of the Court, and that nade it necessary for them to apply for a con-

made it necessary for the man and the support of the motion. The first was that of M. F. Tuley, who affirmed that Charles M. Carpenter, a material and necessary witness, was absent from the State, and that it was unsafe to proceed to trial without his evidence. The main points of Carpenter's testimony also appeared in the affidavit. The affidavit of Sewell B. Ham set forth daylt. The affidaylt of Sewell B. Ham set forth that Carpenter had gone away on a visit to friends in Michigan and Vermont and would not return until the first of May. James H. Forsythe also affirmed the absence of Carpenter. The subpena taken out against this witness on the 8th inst., and returned "Not found in the county," was also presented. That, continued Mr. Mills, is the position we take in applying for this continuance. The witness is certainly most material. He seems to hold the case in a nutshell. It is not safe to proceed without him, and it would hardly be just to the people to ask us to go on in his absence. On these affidavits we submit the motion.

ion. Mr. Swett asked if this motion was intended Mr. Swett asked if this motion was intended to apply in both cases.
Mr. Mills said they had duplicate affidavits to file in a similar motion in the case of conspiracy against Perjolat and the County Commissioners. It was agreed that both motions should be considered together, and defendant's five law-yers obtained leave to retire a few moments for consultation. After an absence of thirty-five minutes the lawyers filed into court.

FOR THE DEFENSE

Mr. Smith said they had read over the indict-ments, and thought they were now entitled to a statement of the grounds on which the prose-cution relied to make out a case for a continu-

ance.

Mr. Mills did not consider any further statement necessary, and requested the other side to state their points in opposition to the motion.

The Court understood the grounds for the continuance from the affidavits and the statement already made.

Mr. Smith (to State's-Attorney Mills)—Then

mont already made.

Mr. Smith (to State's-Attorney Mills)—Then you don't propose to say anything.

Mr. Mills—Not at present.

Mr. Smith then argued against the continuance. There was no statement in any of the aflidavits as to where Carpenter resides or did reside before he left Chicago. There was simply an inference that he lived somewhere in Chicago. Moreover, there was nothing from the late or present State's Attorney to show that Carpenter was a material witness. Ar affidavit of Mr. Tuley was submitted, but that gentleman was not the prosecuting attorney, and anything from him ought to have no weight in this proceeding. It did not appear that anyone acting as public prosecutor had made the slightest attempt to find out whether Carpenter was at home or not. So far as the conspiracy indictment was concerned, there was not a scintilla of fact stated in Mr. Tuley's affidavit that even squinted toward proving the of-

Mr. O'Brien said there were six of the most respectable citizens of Chicago in court under indictments, who were anxious for a trial in order that the cloud hang up over their reputations should be removed. Nothing had been address to show that Carpenter could prove anything materially, and it would be under to the thing materially, and it would be unfair to the defendants, who had the right of speedy trial, to continue the case.

Mr. Swett closed the argument. He under-

Mr. Swett closed the argument. The understood it was the duty of a party applying for a continuance to put on record, in the form of affidavit, such facts which, standing as a record, would show that the testimony sought to be obtained was material, and that the party making the application had used due diligence to get it. This did not appear from the record in this case. The facts set out were material in a case of general skulduggery, but they did not connect themselves with the indictment for obtaining money for fulse pretenses.

Mr. Mills—Does your Honor desire to hear from our side!

The Court—Yes; in regard to the residence of the witness.

Mr. Mills—It appears in the affidavit that he is a resident of Cook County.

Mr. Swett did not understand the affidavit in that way.

Mr. Mills read that portion of the document which affirmed that Carpenter had "temporarily closed his residence in Chicago." He did not propose to argue the motion on mere technical grounds; the motion was an appeal to the discretion of the Court. His Honor was to decide, not from one affidavit but from them all taken together, whether appropriate grounds had been shown why the continuance should be granted. The subpens was not directed to a wanderer, but one who had lived eight years in Chicago, and been all that time in the employ of James Forsythe & Co., and whom they had a right to assume was a permanent resident. In view of all the facts he submitted that ample and endificient diligence had been employed to obtain the witness.

As to the materiality of the evidence—

The Court—I think not. It seems to me perfectly apparent that, so far as the case against Periolal alone is concerned, the proof of the former case.

Gen. Stiles—Is there anything further on which your Honor would like to hear from us?

The Court—I was a sufficient test of the materiality of the evidence so far as the case against Periolal alone is concerned, the proof of the former case.

Gen. Stiles—Is there anything further on which its alleged in the indictment in

Periolat was so anxious that himself shifteness should have proper accommodation during the trial that he engaged the whole of the Union House,—the only hotel in the town,—and installed himself as proprietor pro tem. The landlord proper had to refer all applicants for rooms to him, and he passed upon their business and appearance before deciding to give them shelter. It is due to him to say, however, that no abuse of this tremendous power is recorded so far. He had made arrangements to ship two dozen extra beds from Chiego in case the continuance was refused, and had also the wires laid for a supply of sour mash for the entertainment of his trends and supporters.

was refused, and had also the wires laid for a supply of sour mash for the entertainment of his friends and supporters.

When on his way to Geneva yesterday morn-ing to take part in the defense of the Commis-sioners, Mr. W. W. O'Brien was mistaken by some of the passengers for a three-card monte one. The gentleman's associates enjoyed the oke immensely.

THE COUNCIL.

The Council met yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, Ald. Aldrich presiding.

A communication from the Mayor, Comptroller, and Finance Committee in regard to the again-recurring subject of the Lake-Front property was read and ordered published. The communication closed as follows:

'The conclusion was that the railroad company would probably be willing to purchase the property in question if the city would be willing to agree.

'Frat.—To dissolve the injunction and dispose of the case now pending in the United States Court.
'Second.—Would procure such legislation from the General Assembly of the State of Illinois as would give express power to the City Council to convey the property in terms as substantially set forth in Secs. 29, 24, 25, and 26 of the act of April 48, 1869.

'Third.—That an act of Congress should be

the property in terms as substantially set forth in Secs. 23, 24, 25, and 26 of the act of April 46, 1809.

"Third—That an act of Congress should be passed vesting all the right, title, and interest in the park property in accordance with the terms of a bill which is now pending in Congress.

"Fourth—That the city should settle and adjust all the claims for damages which the owners of property fronting upon the park and in the immediate vicinity thereof might make.

"Fifth—That, when this should be done, the railroad companies would pay to the city the sumy of \$800,000.

"These, then, are the terms upon which the lands in question can be disposed of, although it was understood that the railroad companies would consult upon the matter, and would at no distant day meet the city anthorities again if it should be thought advisable. These terms we regard difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish, and we have delayed communicating them to the Council in the hope and expectation that something more satisfactory might be presented."

A communication was received from the Companication was referred to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to report thereon at the next meeting.

street, praying for the repeal of the ordinance for the paying of LaSalle street from South Water to Van Buren, was read and referred to the Commit-tee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division.

tee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division.

VARIETT SHOWS.

Ald. White introduced an order calling on the Superintendent of Police to see that all variety exhibitions be closed on Sundays between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. In the course of a short and pleasant discussion on this matter, Ald. White declared that be usually went to church on Sundays; that he didn't like to be interrupted on his way thither; and for this reason he had introduced the order.

way thither; and for this reason he had introduced the order.

Ald. Cullerton moved to amend by striking out all n ference to the hours, the effect of which would be to close these exhibitions all day Sunday. He also thought it would be a good thing to close up the theaters on Sunday, but did not incorporate this in the form of an amendment. There were several objections to the amendment, and two or three of the honorable members even went so far as to insinuste that the Alderman had offered it for the purpose of killing the order. After a somewhat windy debate, the whole matter was laid on the table.

what windy decays, the wants makes was an on the table. A petition was received protesting against the "steam-whistle" nuisance, and a sing that an ordinance be enacted providing that no engine shall whistle except in cases of absolute danger. It was referred to the Committee on Police.

was referred to the Committee on Police.

The special order having arrived, namely, the Sonth Halsted street improvement, the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division reported in favor of repealing the ordinance providing for the paving of the streets. After some discussion, and an ineffectival attempt to amend the report, the matter was recommitted.

Ald. White introduced, in another form, his order providing for the shutting up of variety exhibitions on Sunday afternoons, this time with easpecial reference to the Haisted street Academy of Music. It was referred to the Committee on Police. Police.

An ordinance providing for the repeal of the ordinance for the extension of Sholto street was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division.

ordinance for the extension of south streets and Alleys for the West Division.

GAS.

Ald. White introduced an order calling on the Comptroller to ascertain whether the Chicago Gas Company would furnish gas at \$1.50 per 1,000 cubic feet for the year 1877, and, if not, what additional amount would be necessary for the lighting of the street-lamps.

Ald. McCreat thought this would do no good. The Council would get no answer from the Company by the next meeting. The Council might assume that it would get gas at \$1.50 per 1,000, and make the appropriation, and if the appropriation fell short, it could do as it was now doing. Experience had taught them that it was little use trying to negotiate with the gas men.

The order, notwithstanding the protest, was passed.

An order requiring the Law Department to prepare an ordinance for the paving of South Halsted street, from Archer avenue to Thirty-ninth street, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division.

Ald. Sommer introduced a resolution calling for an investigation of the "spurious butter" men. Referred to the Committee on Health and County Relations.

A resolution by Ald. Cullerton, that the Commissioner of Health be directed to report the depth of starnant water on the surface of the land between Ashand avenue, Western avenue, Blue Island avenue and Eighteenth street, was referred to the same Committee.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported in favor of passing the ordinance, already published, which provides for the inspection of stoam-holiers. Some discussion ensued, but the report was concurred in.

Adjourned.

curred in. Adjourned. MARDI GRAS

MARDI GRAS

High Jinks at Memphis—A Missing Balloonist.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 12.—The King of the Carnival arrived at 2:15. His Majesty was mounted on a live elephant, and his baggage train. consisting of ten live camels, was escorted by a long line of retainers and his royal household. Conspicuous in the procession was an immense golden crib with a well grown baby snugly ensconsed therein, to whom the King delivered the key of the city. After receiving it in usual form and prociaimed the baby King of every household, the King was saluted with 100 guns, and the bands from St. Louis and Louisville, with the Chickasaw Guards and the Bluff City Greys, attended the municipal authorities. Fully 20,000 persons witnessed the ceremonies. The city is crowded with visitors.

The number of visitors already here is unparalleled in the history of this city. All the leading illustrated papers have representatives here, and numbers of prominent morning papers. Considerable apprehension is felt for the safety of Prof. King, of Philadelphia, who made an ascension in a mammoth balloon from this city at 5 o'clock this afternoon. When last seen the balloon was going in the direction of Little Bock, over the Arkanas bottom, and he will be forced to stay up all night, as the night is dark and the wind high.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.—Rew, King of the Carnival, in a proclamation having disclaimed any connection or sympathy with the Knights of Momus display last Thursday, in which President Grant and prominent Generals in the army were represented as devils in hell, Col. Pennypacker removed the interdict on the soldiers in his command participating in the carnival, and to-day four companies of the Sixteenth Infantry, headed by the band of that regiment, participated in the reception of Rex. They will also take part in the display to-morrow.

SUICIDE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 12.—An Owensboro (Ky.) special to the Journal gives the particulars of the suicide of the Hon. James L. Johnson, of that city, formerly a member of Congress from the Second District of Kentucky. He placed the muzzle of a rifle over his heart, and pushed the trigger back with the rampod. The deed was committed this morning at 8 o'clock, and was caused by mental depression from ill-health.

A Comparatively Quiet Day for the Blind Lady.

Some New Suits, Bankruptcles, Con-

E. W. Biatchford and W. H. Bradley, Trust of the Newberry estate, filed a bill yesterd against John B. Gerard and Antoine Gateau top vent them from moving a building. Compilaina state that in November, 1871, they leased to 6 rard Lots 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, in Black 18 Newberry's Addition, being some land from ing 1 rard Lots 16, 17, 18, 10, and 20, in Black 18 of Newberry's Addition, being some land froming 112 feet on Chicago avenue, for ten years, at an agreed annual rental increasing every year. The defendants have a building on the premises, and a large amount of machinery used in the manufacture of ginc roofing and ornamental cornices. Gerard and Gatean have become involved in a long quarrel between themselves, which may result in a dissolution of partnership, and are now swing about \$2,000 back rent. The complainants fear they will soil or otherwise dispose of their building, and therefore ask for an account and injunction to prevent defendants making away with their property.

Mrs. Julia B. Newberry fled a similar hill against the same parties to recover \$2,000 rent of Lots 12, 13, 14, and 15, Block 18 of Newberry's Addition, immediately adjoining the above-mentioned premises, and to provent the removal of the buildings

ses, and to prevent the removal of the buildings Howard L. Hawley filed a bill yesterday for divorce against his wife, Mary A. Martin, charging her with desertion.

The case of A. N. Lancaster, indicted for perjury, is set for trial before Judge Blodgett to-day. In the case of the First National Back of Chicago vs. Owen White, alias "Oney" White, Judge Blodgett yesterday appointed Hiram A. Tucker Receiver under bond for \$2,500.

Receiver under bond for \$2,500.

In the case of Edwin Swift vs. Harriet A. Fowler and others, J. H. Avery was appointed Receiver by Judge Blodgett, the bond being for \$1,500.

J. R. Payson, Assignee of the Republic Insurance Company, began suits yesterday against the following persons: F. H. Buck, for \$300; Samuel M. Irvin, for \$300; A. G. Forter, \$300; Francis Smith, \$200; and David Smith, \$200.

Mary Burke brought suit in trespass against John J. McKennon and John W. Marsh, claiming \$2,400 as damages.

The Milwaukee Ship-Yard Company of Wisconsin filed a 10bel against the schodner Sunrise to recover \$1,361.78 due for supplies furnished.

BANKRUPTUT MATTERS.

John T. Webner, residing at No. 1184 West Madison street, with no osteusible business, filed a voluntary petition in bankrupty yesterday. The preferred and secured 5cbts amount to \$655, and the unsecured to \$6,384.62. There are no assets beyond exemptions.

Register for anal report.

A discharge was issued to Fritz Augustin.

A composition meeting will be held Feb. 20 in the case of Arthur G. Jukes.

In the case of Swartiev & Bailey, an order was entered for the sale of the bankrupts' stock at public anction after giving three weeks' notice in the Journal

lic acciton after giving and Journal.

The objections to the composition in the case of French, Shaw & Co, were overruled.

In the case of Burkitt, Sutton & Stanley, a second dividend of 2 per cent was declared yesterday. The former dividend was for 20 per cent, which will be paid to those who have not yet received exching. anything.
The first-dividend meeting in the case of George
Stewart was continued to Feb. 20.
An Assignee will be elected this morning at 10
o'clock for William L. Pierce and for John Whit-

for \$1,000. Gustav Froust, for the use of Nathan Eisendrath, prought suit to recover \$1,000 from John B. Mallers. Bowen & Wheeler sued Carl Drier for \$1,000.

Bowen & Wheeler sued Carl Drier for \$1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Patrick Powers began a suit for \$7,000 yesterday against Frederick W. Springer.

Anna Schrieber filed a petation for habeas corpus yesterday against Charles Kern. Sheriff. She states that she is now in jail on a charge of larcesy. The only witness against her was Maria, Gruntics accused her of stealing, and had her trunk exerched, but found nothing. She, however, caused petitioner to be arrested, and Justice Scully held her to the Criminal Court, and Annie wants to know whether she is lawfully confined.

The City of Chicago filed a bill yesterday against John Sidle, the Town Collector of Calumet, to enjoin a tax levide on the E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ and tax W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼, and the E. 31 acres of the E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ and the E. 31 acres of the E. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ and the E. 31 acres of the E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ and tax W. ¼ of the S. E. ¼ and the E. 31 acres of the E. ¼ of the S. Y. ¼ and the school fund. They are, therefore, of course exempt from taxation, but the Town Collector of Calumet has levied a tax of \$23.01 against the thirty-one acres described; also a tax of \$58.71 against the W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼. The city has just agreed on a sale of the lands for \$50, -000, but the purchaser refuses to take the property unless the tax is paid or set aside. A decree was entered by consent as asked in favor of the city.

ood, but the purchaser refuses to take the property unless the tax is paid or set aside. A decrea was enlered by consent as asked in favor of the city. Benjami D. Selbert filed a bill against John Seibert, Mary Ann Seibert, Aiden C. and Riska A. Milard. 2. J. Decker, are St. 1000. and 100 and

States Courts to-day, Judge Gresham ordered the Trustees of the Websah & Eric Canal to estile the affairs of the concern by April I, and appointed S. B. Gookins, Receiver, to close up its business. In the United States District Court to-day Judge Drummond sustained the jadgment of the Circuit in the action of W. S. Lamb, Assignee, against Bowser et al., the sulf involving the right of the Winnishiteck Insurance Company of Himole to bring said against certain parties in this field. The decision was favorable to the Assignee, Lamb.

BADWAY'S READY RELIES.

Cures the Worst Pains in

From One to Twenty Minutes

NOT ONE HOUR After Reading this Advartisament New

READY RELIEF

Cure for Every Pain Only Pain Remedy

Afford Instant Ease. diamination of the Kidneys, Infami tion of the Bladder, Infamination of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Threat, Difficult Breathing, Pripitation of the Heart, Hyderics, Croup, Diphtheris, Catarri, Influence, Headache, Toothache, Seuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chille, ne Chills, Chilliblains, and Frost Ein

DR. RADWAY'S

I have had an Ovarian Temor in the Ovarian and Bewels for Ten I carr.

ANY ARBOR, Dec 27, 1873.—Dr. Enterth Temor Cherry may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Temor in the Ovarian Temor cherry may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Temor in the Ovarian Bewels of the statement of the pidity shan I could not have lived much larger. I friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remeast I had not much faight in them, but anally, sfur man deliberation, I tried them.

I greenhand six bottless of the Radief. I mad the Fills, and two boxes of the Radief, in the little without hay apparent besided. I determined to see the reliable of the Radief, and two boxes of the Fills. Had the were guae I had lost twenty-two pounds.

I continued to use the trediction undefine about five were guae I had lost twenty-two pounds.

I continued to use the trediction undefine about five mass and the statement of the fills. Here they are the statement of the fills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of graining to God for this help in my deep affection. To you, si, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a bottless and my prayer is that it may be as much of a bottless and my prayer is that it may be as much of a bottless and had been to mile. I feel deeply makes and my prayer is that it may be as much of a bottless of the present of the fills.

(Signed)

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above serificate. I be above certificate is and have more many year, we known to us, and the correct. Any one who known in Bibbins, will believe bey electroned.

(Signed)

ARY OCCKER, MARY D. COCKER, MARY D. COCKER, MARY OCCKER. (Signed) HENJ, D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

For the Care of all Caronic Diseases, Sensitive Sphillitic, Hereditary or Contagious, to it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, kiner Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and "Vitialing the Finite.

Caronic Rheumatism. Seroruis, Glandular Emritter, Basching Dry Cough, Camerono Affections, Syrolly Complaints, Bineding of the Longs, Dyspepil, Fair Brash, Tile Deboreux, Water Swellings, Tumors, Biosephanes, Skin and Rip Diseases, Nerveurial Diseases, Complaints, Govit, Dropp, Hickets, Salt Bhum, Borchtiti, Consumption, Kuthey, Bladder, Liver Caronick, Sel. Bill. Ca. Bill.C. 51 PER BOTTLE.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N. L.

Judge Rogers Declines the Mandamu

EXIT MIK

Supervisor Lincoln Has a : ercise His Judicial Dis like Takes an Appeal and

Collection of the T He Also Intends to Make A

THE DECISIO interested in Mike Evans' may before Jedge Rogers who wer norming when the Court oper few moments later, and took eved for the great public. Dushe opinion by Judge Rogers, erred to grow longer and sit was only a sickly sort of a sen is festures when, after the alon, his coansel, Mr. Gondy next step in the game, —an as me Court. The following is the state of the state reme Court.

tision:

The record in this case is not:

the record

ristement of large seeds of the case so figure and the to dispose of the case so figure and the case so figure and the case so figure and the case sourt of the State in the case sourt of the State in the case span, in which the Court say the case began when he took the crided for in the eighty sith sect ship Organization act within the proper state of the case span, and the table of the case ship of the case sh roceeding by mandamus to considered the questi mandamus proceeding.

AS TO THE DEFENSE SET UP
(assuming that Evans was in o
vacated, or forfeited it by fails
have his bond approved within
by isw, I fally concus
of Judge McAlister in
between these parties, that
approve it because of an ea to the amount the securitie
and responsible for, that is, this
est adequate for an amount equi-

and responsible for, that is, that not adequate for an amount equaty of the bond (being double the taxes assessed), should not and a forfeiture. The bond was ptime, but on the last day but on nine ground alone that the sec ple for the whole pensity. The C and I still think, that it was the visor to give the matter further. said I still think, that it was the visor to give the matter further if the sureties were found an standard indicated, to still apple not certain that the giving the number of days fixed by the size precedent to the holding of decided by the Supreme Court of ex rel. Jackson vs. County Court, that such a provision in a directory, and that the failure within the time prescribed did to the office. 41 Missourt, p., Churchill, ibud., p. 41. A bond of he Evans within the time-prequent because the surety was in the town, the public, and arising a probable or even pould arise from breaches of the bond, but because the surety was in bond, but because the sureties

quired with his notice of contelocating a county seat within to
tatute, the bond being illegal
sufficient security. The Clerk a
ground of informality. A secall respects, was subsequently
fused. The time within which
expired, yet the Court held it g
the Clerk to receive and sle it.
the day succeeding the forme
Court, presented a bond with
as securities to the defendant
claimed the acceptance and as
all supervisor as being any
the law and the standard sugs
which bond was in the penal sun
a sun double the whole amount
for the South Town of Chicas
resurned to petitioner by the
letter dated 30th of January. Is
the petitioner on the next day,
ed that he could properly de
because of petitioner's failure
proval a sufficient bond within
law; but, he said, without rafe
that regard, he had examined it
bond presented; and, in his
neither such a bond as firrespect to the sufficiency of the
his digment, "is the sufficient
on the had such as a reason
would say was ample or sufficient
and supervisor to a
which say was ample or suffice
public against any less which
arise from any malfeasance or
office of Collector of the Town
in view of all the circumstance.

Having already disposed of the
suffice of the bonds, for the
public against any less which
arity was not such as a reason
would say was ample or suffice
public design of the suffice
on the two first or the suffice
of the onds, and that he
as abuse of such discretion, and
fused to give a fair consideratio
of either of the bonds, for the
pelling the petitioner from his
is denied by the defendant, whe
carreised as reasonable discreteither of the bonds, for the
pelling the petitioner from his
is denied by the defendant, who
carreised his judgment and dister, and that without projudit
tention to expel petitioner from
collector.

There are many authorities to
discretion required of an officer
legal one, not capricous, artifraily established. Bu.
which he rejected, because in
the denied by the defendant who
are supervisor of the form
of the supervisor of the form
of t

AY'S READY RELIEP, the Worst Pains in

to Twenty Minutes. ONE HOUR

this Advertisement Need as Suffer with Pain. WAY'S EADY

RELIEF r Every Pain. ne First and is the Pain Remedy

TO TWENTY MINUTES

READY RELIEF Instant Ease.

of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the dder, Inflammation of the mps, Congestion of the pre Throat, Dimenli Palpitation of Heart, Hysterics, Diphtheris, Catarrh, Headache, Toothache, houmatism, Cold Chills illiblains, and Frost Bir balf a tambler of water will, in a Cramps, Palna, Sour Stomach, dache, Diarrhosa, Dyamtery, Colia, and all internal property, and all internal property abottle of RADWAYS them. A few drops in water will also from change of water. It is randy or Bitters as a stimulant.

and AGUE

ADWAY'S

lowing symptoms resulting from the Organs; d Piles, Fullness of the Blood in her Stomach, Nauses, Heardour, 1980 of Weight in the Blomach, ng or Futterings in the Pit of the fithe Head, Hurried and Difficult as the Heart, Choking or Suffo-in a Lying Posture, Dimmesor before the sight, Fever and Dull clency of Perspiration, Yellow-Eyes, Pains in the Side, Clust, Bushes of Heat, Burning is the WAY'S PILLS will free the approve named disorders. Price, 25

s' Growth Cured by for Ten Years.

1873. -Da. Ranway: That
I make this statement:

1873.—Dr. Radwat: The I make this statement Bowried the best objections of this fit. It was growing as such rat have lived much longer. A me to try Radway's Remedies. Them, but shally feter much me. The Reservent, two boxes of the railer. I mad them best fit Relief. I mad them bottles of the Resolvent, two casof the Pills. Before they syndre pounds.

"ediction until I was sure that ok the medicine about five time lost forty-five pounds."

out the medicine about five time lost forty-five pounds. Souther of the Resolvent, two softes of the Resolvent. It was sure that ok the medicine about five time lost forty-five pounds. Souther of the Resolvent. It was sure that of the Resolvent of

may be as much of a bleasing me. Mrs. E. C. BIBBING.

se the above certificate, is the sted you to send medicine in mes above stated were bought on of what was sent to her by statement it correct without a Chemist, Am Arison Mich.

It B. LENCH,

A Chemist, Am Arison Mich.

It Bibbins, who makes the has been for many years well has been for many years well to therein stated are undoubted. Any one who knows Mrs.

Actionals. BENJ. D. COCKER, MARY COCKER, MARY B. POND E B. POND. and Chilly

DWAY'S

32 Warren-st, N. L.

e and True."

EXIT MIKE. Judge Rogers Declines to Award the Mandamus.

sought, if he presented a bond sufficient in form and ample in the accurity effered. When the bond was presented, it became the duty of the Supervisor to ascertain those facts, and, if eatisted, to approve the bond. To ascertain whether the security was adequate, he had to consider not whether it was ample for the whole penalty, but such as a reasonably pradent man would say was ample to secure the public against any loss which could arise from breaches of its covenants and conditions. The extent of such loss could in no event amount to more than the taxes which the Collector was authorized to receive viz.: \$3,567,520,25. If it was reasonably certain that he would receive so much money, then unquestionably the securities should be able to respect to tollector in former years, and the short time in which the Collector now has to collect taxes, the strong probabilities were that the Collector would not receive more than one-mail or one-third the total amount of all the taxes, then security good for much less than the aggregate amount of all taxes assessed would be safficient. The extent of these collections, and the magnitude of the pecuninary interests dependent on them, are to be considered in fixing the sum for which the security should be ample. The ascertaining of these facts, fixing the probable amount of all taxes, and the securities, the kind of property owned by the securities, the kind of property, whether reas, or lands, or personal,—as money, stocks, bonds, goods, and chattles,—whether axed and personaent in character or easily transferred and removable, iffoliations and security of thee town, eity, Supervisor Lincoln Has a Right to Exreise His Judicial Discretion.

the fakes an Appeal and Delays the Collection of the Taxes. a Also Intends to Make Another Effort to Get the Books from Lieb.

of Besis Agreed that the Muddle Is an Unparalleled one.

THE DECISION.

MIKE BEATEN.

Herrick and Goudy were the only councided in Mike Evans' mandams proceedors Jodge Rogers who were present yestersing when the Court opened. Mike came
moments later, and took one of the seats
(for the great public. During the delivery
states by Judge Rogers, Mike's face was by Judge Rogers, Mike's face was festures when, after the delivery of the his coansel, Mr. Goudy, gave notice of step in the game,—an appeal to the Su-ort. The following is the text of the de-

SE D dispose of the series of PETITIONER SEE QUESTIONS OF TITLE OF PETITIONER me dispose of the case so lar as this court is seried.

Ill quistions of title of Petitiones and the facts shown it is record, have been settled by the Supreme cert of the State in the case of Evans vs. Calchas in which the Court say that Evans' term of the State in the case of Evans vs. Calchas in which the Court say that Evans' term of the state of the state of the state of the cash of office provides in the eighty afth section of the Town-tip Organization act within ten days after his section. The office will fill the cash of the office. The office was filled by the election, certaint of his election, and the taking of the oath of the Be then became the Town Collector for the entrangles. Evans vs. Callaghan, 8 Legal News. 16. Belms then in the office, he cannot be one by judgment remedred in a case where the six cases up collaterally. "Mandamus is not a ser remediate ty the right to a public office of the three if (even) a de facto incumbent. The cast six of the collaterally of the collateral to the collateral to the class of the class

ing a peremptory writ or mandamas. Such was in effect the decision of McAllister, Judge, when this case was heard before.

I may have differed with the Supervisor on the question whether the bond tendered was ample under the standard suggested; if, indeed, not more than \$1,000,000 are to be and can be collected, the security seems to be ample. But it is not my opinion or judgment that controls. It is the Supervisor. Inasmuch as the law vests judgment and discretion in him as to the sufficiency of the surety, and he has considered the application to approve the bond as last presented, and refused to indorse that approval because of the insufficienc of the security, after exammation and the exercise of his judgment. I cannot award the writ. It is accordingly denied, and the potition is dismissed.

Mr. Gondy asked whether certain parts of the sill think, that it was the duty of the Superogue the matter further consideration, and,
sureties were found sufficient within the
mindicated, to still approve it. Beside, it
certain that the giving the bond within the
cord days fixed by the statute is a condition
tent to the holding of the office. It was
d by the Supreme Court of Missouri, in State
Jackson vs. County Court of Howard Countashs a prousion in a statute was merely
ory, and that the failure to file the bond
the time prescribed did not forfeit his right
office. 41 Missouri, p. 247, and State vs.
till, lind. p. 41. A bond was in fact tendertrans within the time, required, and rejected,
tase the surety was inndequate to secure
was, the public, and individual citizens
t all probable or even possible loss which The Court did not seem to think this at all necessary, and instructed the Clerk to enter on the record that the demurrer to parts of the answer was sustained; that the general demurrer filed by the respondent to petitioner's replication was also sustained; and that the petition for a mandamus was dismissed, and the writ refused.

Mr. Goudy gave notice that he should take an appeal to the Supreme Court, and the Court fixed the bond for that purpose at \$500. This ended the proceedings in the second mandamus case of Michael Evans against Supervisor Lincoln.

assistance been anorded for the presentation of the state ex rel. Dalrymple vs. Stockwell, I kanss, 180, an elector presented the bond required with his notice of contest of an election for locating a county seat within the time required by states, the bond being illegal in form, but with mileient security. The Clerk erfused it upon the possed of informality. A second hond, good in all respects, was subsequently presented, and research, the time within which it was required had rapired, yet the Court held it good, and compelled the Clerk receive and file it. The petitioner, on the day succeeding the former decision of this Court, presented a bond with additional names as scurifies to the defendant Supervisor, and shamed the acceptance and approval thereof by said supervisor, as being amply sufficient under the law and the standard suggested by the Court. which bond was in the penal sum of \$7, 115, 052.50, and dubbe the whole amount of taxes assessed for the South Town of Chicago. This bond was situred study 30th of Jannary, 1877, and received by the petitioner on the next day, in which he claimed that he could properly decline to approve it because of petitioner's failure to present for approval assenticent bond within the time limited by law; but, he said, without reference to his duty in the arms. "In the sufficiency of the suretice on the add such as a reasonably prudent man would say was ample or sufficient to secure-the polici against any loss which could be Highly to ates from any maifeasance or misfeasance in the discoult of the sure of the form of South Chicago, in view of all the circumstances."

Having sirready disposed of the first ground or make of refused to approve the bond set ont in labelity.

"Mike, I learn that you contemplate applying to the courts for a dissolution of the injunction restraining County-Clerk Lieb from turning over the books to you. How is it?"

"It's very probable, though I can't say what my lawyers will do."

The reporter subsequently ascertained that such an application will be made to-day or to-morrow. Most of the readers of Tax Thibunk have heard of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty, which only one man ever succeeded in solving, and he died in a mad-house. This Town Collectorship is rapidly assuming a similar condition. As it now stands, there seems to be no legal solution to the difficulty. The Revised Statutes prescribe no remedy, because such a complication was not apprehended by the framers of the Constitution or the law.

The courts have decided that there is no vacancy in the office of Collector. Mike Evans got his certificates of election and subscribed to the requisite oath of office. He cannot exercise the functions thereof until after the approval of his bond. The sureties he presented the Town Supervisors refuses to accept, and the Court holds that, as in this particular his office is a judicial one, he cannot be compelled to accept the bond.

TURNING OVER THE BOOKS.

Sec. 109 of the Revenue law says that Town and District Collectors shall return the tax-books and make final settlement with the County Collector on or before the 10th day of March, though the latter officer can, in his discretion, extend the time twenty days.

Sec. 172 provides that each Town or District Collector shall sat wear to the Court, deliver to the latter a complete list of all the real estate in his town or district on which the taxes remain due and unpaid, and shall swear to the correctness of such list.

Sec. 177 defines delinquent taxes in the following language: "All real estate upon which taxes remain due and unpaid, and shall swear to the correctness of such list.

The powers of the County Collector shall have the same power and may proceed in the same manner for the collection of any once of Collector of the Town of South Chicago, in view of all the circumstances."

Having already disposed of the first ground or make of refusal to approve the bond set out in this letter, it remains to consider.

WESTIRE THE WEST OF MANDAMUS WILL BE ISSUED to compel the Supervisor to approve of the bond which he rejected, because in his judgment the secarity was not such as a reasonably prudent man would say was ample, in view of all the demandances. It is insisted by the publicage that the Supervisor has not curreised a reasonable discretion in passing on alter of the sounds, and that he has been guilty of an aimse of such discretion; and has arbitrarily refused to give a fair consideration to the sufficiency of either of the bonds, for the sole purpose of expensed by the defendant, who insists that he has accreted his judgment and discretion in the mathet, and that without prejudice or wrongful intention to axpel petitioner from the office of Town Collector.

There are many authorities to the effect that the the second series of the effect that the series of the ser

TAR, LEGAL RIGHT TO THE Writ can issue.

This is be compelled before the writ can issue.

Substitution of the lease it should not be issued. The Peo
Ratch, 33 Ill., 133, High's Ex. Rem., Sec. B.

Pattitioner, as I have said, was in fact Collector
town, and had a personal interest in having
the state of the collector of the co

the same power and may proceed in the same manner for the collection of any tax on real or personal property as is of may be given to Town or District Collectors.

THE CITT AND COUNTY are both in financial straits. They want money; they want the taxes collected so they may be in a position to pay their employes and the interest on the county and city debts. Suppose it should so turn out that the tax-books and Collector's warrant remain in the hands of the County Clack until March 10, who then will carify to the County Collector the list of unpaid taxes in South Chicago? Mike Evans cannot do it, for he has never been de facto Collector. Can the County Clerk, who has been all these months the custodian of the tax-books? He thinks not, and gives as his reason the fact that the Revenue law makes no such provision. Departy County Treasurer Beye is of the opinion that, under Sec. 181, the County Collector can, after March 10, take the books and proceed with the collection of the taxes, which are as a matter of fact all delinquent.

The reporter interviewed Corporation-Counsel Anthony on the subject. He thought that County Clerk would be justified in proceeding to collect the taxes under Sec. 181, if the County Clerk would certify to the non-collection; and if the latter refused to do so, it would be the duty of the County Treasurer to apply for a mandamas. The whole affair was an extraordinary combination of circumstances, and as the law had never contemplated such an emergency, it became the duty of Mr. Huck to seek an extraordinary combination of circumstances, and as the law had never contemplated such an emergency, it became the duty of Mr. Huck to seek an extraordinary combination of circumstances, and as the law had never contemplated such an emergency, it became the duty of the County Treasurer to apply for a mandama.

Nonlier.

On one occasion when Henri Monmier was acting in the provinces a terrible storm came up just before the hour announced for the performance to begin, and when the curtain rose the audie

WHAT NEXT?

"Mike, I learn that you contemplate applying to

straining County-Clerk Lieb from turning over the

THE MURPHY MURDER.

The Coroner's Jury Begins Its Examination of the Case.

Several Witnesses Testify as to the Sayings and Doings of the Homicide.

An inquest was held yesterday aftersoon on the body of Thomas Murphy, who was shot by Theophilus Stevens at No. 710 Indiana avenue last Friday aftersoon. Coronor Dietzsch impaneled a jury near the place where the death was caused, and took them to St. Lake's Hospital, where they riewed the corpse. Thence they proceeded to the armory, where the testimony was heard. Following is the substance of the cyldence adduced yesterday:

terday:

JOHN BURKE,

of No. 704 Indiana avenue, an engineer by trade,
said that he was in the saloon No. 710 Indiana
avenue when the affray occurred; it was 4:40 p.
m.; Sievens and an expressman were playing
cards; a horse and wagon stood in front of the
saloon, and Thomas Murphy came along and got
into the wagon, and the horse moved along; the
proprietor of the house, Mr. LeBrun, went out and
stopped the horse, and backed him up; the expressman and Stevens also went out; the party had

canthes, whether axed and permanent in character of easily transferred and removable, ifvolves fudgment and Discretion to be Exercised for the protection and security of the town, city, or county, and State. All this requires personal investigation, and hearing and weighing evidence. This involves good judgment, sound and reasonable discretion, and it is the exercise of powers and duties that are judicial in their nature, and not merely ministerial. In such a case the courts (with very few exceptions) have held that the officer required to perform such and like duties, acts judicially, and is untilled to the benefits of his free and sincere judgment, and entitled to exercise his discretion, without interference by or control of any court by percemptory mandamus.

In Rendall vs. The United States, 12 Peters, 534, it was held by the Supreme Court of the United States that the Circuit Court had jurisdiction to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the Postmaster-General to do a merely ministerial act; but in Decatar vs. Paniding, 14 Peters, 497, that the writ could not be issued to compel the Secretary of the Navy to perform an executive act not merely ministerial, but involving the exercise of judgment; and that the Court could not act directly npon the officer and control his judgment or discretion in matters committed to his care in the ordinary discharge of his official duties; and in the United States vs. Guthrie, 17 Howard, 304, the Court says "that the only acts to which the powers of the courts, by mandamus, extend, are such as are purely ministerial, and with regard to which nothing like judgment or discretion in the performance of his duties is left to the officer." See also Freeman vs. The Selectmen of New Haven, 34 Conn., 400; ex partle Harris, 32 Alabama, 89. In 43 New York, 457, where Assessors were required to make an affidiarit required preliminary examination and determination upon evidence and the exercise of judgment and discretion.

Such cases might be multiplied, all holding that the writ of mand

and all holding that the Courts will not direct in what manner the officer shall act, if he has to exercise judgment and discretion. They will compel him to proceed when he has refused to act, but will not compel him to decide in any particular way. When the right of judgment exists in an officer, if is his judgment or discretion, and not that of the courts, which is to control, by awarding a peremptory writ of mandamus. Such was in effect the decision of McAllister, Judge, when this case was heard before.

only blow that was struck at all was with the reins.

SAMUEL UBERT

SAMUEL UBERT

It was no indiana avenue, but don't know the number; saw Murphy get up in the wagon to drive it away; was about sixty feet from the wagon referred to; Murphy went about five feet or so; then LeBrdn came out and grabbed the reins. Murphy then came down from the wagon and did not refuse. He was rather tight. Stevens was also out on the sidewalk; he told Murphy to come down out of the wagon; they did not fight, but Murphy said some words which I did not hear. Stevens then put his hand in his pocket and made believe to draw a revolver but did not take one out. After that, two shots were fred; didn't see who fired them; I was about ten feet off. I know positively that they didn't fight together at all. Murphy did not fall down right away but about two minutes afterward.

ALBERT LEBRUN. MIKE'S PLANS.

In the afternoon, Mike Evans visited the County
Building and devoted an hour or two to inspecting
the Commissioners. A TRISUNE reporter said to

of No. 710 Indians avenue, salconkeeper, said that Stevens came into his house about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon with an expressman; I knew them both; they made seven persons in the house; Stevens treated twice all around, and then afternoon. of No. 710 Indians are the salochic per said that Stevens came into his house about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon with an 'expressman; I knew them both; they made seven persons in the house; Stevens treated twice all around, and then afterward treated four of the party twice more. Stevens proposed a game of euchre to the expressman, and it was accepted, and they began to play. Not long after, Thomas Murphy came along. I knew him; have known him three or four years; he came into my saloon occasionally. When he came along that day, he climbed up into the wagon referred to and sat on the seat. I saw him, and ran out; he had already, started a little when I caught the horse and backed it up. I said to him, "Thomas, get out of the wagon; it is not yours." In the meantime the expressman and Stevens came out. Stevens said, "Get out of that wagon: you have no business in there; I have hired the wagon." Then Murphy stood up on the footboard, took the slack of the reins and said. "I'd like to have you for half an hour," at the same time hitting him around the neck with the reins. Then he jumped out of the wagon. A third party, Jim Murphy, then interfered and caught the other Murphy said, "Come home, Tom; let him slone; he's a nice man." Stevens then drew a revolver for a moment, but put it back at once. Then he went back into the saloon and I followed him and stood in the doorway. Murphy then tried to come in, but I told him, "Tou, you are a little drunk; and I wish you would not come in; I want no fuss in my house." I stood in the door. Murphy said to Stevens as he stood behind me, "Tou I'd like to have you out here for half an hour." Stevens replied. "Are you drunk or sober." Murphy nawered. "I am sober." "Well, then, keep still, "said Stevens. This was the first time I ever saw Stevens in my house; he was a little under the influence of liquor. When I was standing in the doorway Murphy said to Stevens a little under the influence of liquor. When I was standing in the doorway Murphy said to Stevens a little under the infl

Western papers print the subjoined on the alleged authority of the Pawduska Indian Journal: "The existence of an ancient Indian village at Paragoonah, Utah. about 200 miles from Ploche, is reported. The houses, now covered with trees and brush, were arranged in uniform rows, and were about eight by nine feet in size. They were all two-story, built of adobe, supported by pillars of sandstone rock. The only entrance discoverable was a sort of man-hole in the top. Bone needles, rude appliances for grinding corn, and other relies were found in several of the houses. There is a tradition among the Indians of that region that long years ago the tribe that inhabited this village brought about their annihilation by their own preposterous opinions. They were quite a prosperous people, and refused to associate with the Sloux, Shoshones, and other tribes. Indeed, they were far above the savage Indians, inasmuch as some of them were real giants, and walked the Western plains Goliaths in power and size. They were whiter than most American descendants of Shem. They, however, had their developed caudal appendage. They refused to believe in the Great Spirit, and declared they could remember when they had existed as four-lerged animals. Their remote ancestors could trace their origin to the serpentine world, and told how their ancestors in turn could tell of the very time when the first member of their race had absolutely sprung into being from nothing. The other Indians did not take to this idea. On account of this preposterous pleze of ignorance, this peculiar race would have nothing to do with other tribes. They also isoled upon their beliefs in regard to a spirit realm and a hereafter as all foolishness. They did not believe in the good and evil genili, and were loud in their denunciations of the spritual visitants of this mundane sphere. They were very persistent in their denunciations, and at last brought the whole spirit world down upon them. The othereal characters determined to avenne themselves for the indignity offer

that an army of them swooped down upon the irreverent wretches one night and carried off the whole tribe, men, women, and children. At least, they disappeared between two suns, and left no trace except their buildings. Not a word has ever been heard of thom since. Darwin and kindred philosophers should take warning."

CURRENT GOSSIP.

o simon! Simple Simon

Jitted Hymen,

But, at seventy-eight,

Wooed a widow, Yes, he did, oh! At the Treasury gate. Then the widow
To him said, "Oh,
Let me see your money." And the Senate
For a minute
Shoated. "Oh-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-ho-fit's funny!"

SUFFERINGS OF THE RICH. "Your newspapers make a great fuss," said one of the wealthiest men in New York to a World reporter, "about the sufferings of the poor man duri g these hard times, but I don't see that any of them notice particularly the dia-

The reporter wasu't aware that the rich man suffered at ati.
"That," said he of the wealth, "is because you don't know anything about it. Why, sir, you don't know anything and the first and hour than any poor wretch in this city. If I hadn't a cent in the world, I'd have some sym-I undergo more actual, absolute torture in an hour than any poor wretch in this city. If I hadn't a cent in the world, I'd have some sympathy, some rest, some assistance. As it is, I'm hounded to death. I'm despised, beset, annoyed, condemned, back-bitten, waylaid. The papers write editorials about me. If I go to church I am told that a canel can get through the eye of a needle sil-ker than I can get into heaven. If I don't dress my family in an extravagant manner I hear that I am an old skinlintif I do, I am told that all I think of my money is to make a valirar show with it. I suppose I worked as hard as any man for more than two-thirds of my life to accumulate a fortune, but I believe most people think I ought to give it away and commence over again. In a winter like this you've no idea of the hardships of the rich. If I help all the people who apply to me. I might as well go to the poor-house, and yet all of them expect it, and most of them, I dare say, are worthr. It's out of the question. So they curse me, I suppose. All the benevagent societies, charities, public institutions, and church organizations have their agents out. I am waited upon by committees, runners, clergymen, secretaries. They send me half a bushel of letters a day. They drop upon me in the most unexpected places. They get luto my private office. They wait in my library before I am up. They sit on my front steps. They follow me into the horse-cars. What is a man to do! If I let them have their way my name will be paraded as if I wanted to advertise my charities. If I don't the press will want to know what he has ever done for New York. The other day a reporter came to me about my will. He said the probosed disposition of my property at my decease. I suppose if I were to get coid in my head there'd be a brigade of them quartered under my windows. I begin to feel that a rich man is a disgrace to the community—that somehow I have committed a crime. I don't like to look a man squarely in the face for fear his harded or me will show itself or

BOSTON BULLETINS. The spirit of '76-Moody is 40 and Sankey 36. Sheepish young ladies will hide their blushes

The man who takes the most interest in his business—The money-lender. The "blue glass " cure must be a homeopath-

pain.

The marriage of Miss Wood to Mr. Tubbs, in New York, informs us when she was wood 'n where.

Astonishing how quickly things travel now. Away out in Oregon, Cronin is said to be erecting a blue-glass conservatory over his nose.

G. Washington did very well as the Father of his Country, but a man who could not tell a lye would never have succeeded in the soan-busi-

Bald-headed gentleman in the parquet, to young lady in the dress-circle, during affecting passage in the play: "I respect your emotion, Ma'am, but you are shedding tears on my head." It was a country member, who, falling asleep during a session of the "Haouse," awoke just as an appropriation was to be made, and asked his neighbor what the object was. "Bridges and draws," was the reply, and the drowsy one stood up, and, apologizing for inattention, asked nervously, "How much was to be spent for breeches and drawers?"

LIVE LOBSTERS FOR ENGLAND.

New York Herald.

An experimental addition has just been made to the long list of American exports to England.
The article is the American lobster, and the port from which the first shipment was made is Port-land, Me. For some years past the Portland packing-houses have shipped the canned lobster to England in ever-increasing quantities. The packing-houses have snipped the camed toosed to England in ever-increasing quantities. The taste thus acquired has created a demand for the article in a fresher and more palatable state. To supply this demand, the Portland firm of Marston & Sons, extensive dealers in fish, have conceived the idea of sbipping live loosters by means of the English steamers which ply between Liverpool and that port. On Saturday last the Dominion steamship Sardinian took out the first consignment of this novel merchandise. On her main deck was built a tank twenty feet long, eight feet wide, and three feet high, with a cover working on hinges. Through this tank a stream of salt water, pumped from the ocean by a donkey-engine and supplied by six faucets, constantly flows. The present occupants of the tank are 700 live lobsters. The projectors of the enterprise are confident of its success, their only fear being that the change from excessively cold water to that of the comparatively warm water of the Gulf Stream may prove disastrous. Should the experiment prove successful, it will lay the foundation of an important business, and is therefore being watched with interest by the numerous lobstermen of the Eastern coast.

SATISFIED. Kaneas City Times.
There was a wedding in this city last Thursday night which is worth mentioning. Some months ago a man came from New Orleans to months ago a man came from New Orleans to the scity, and claimed his wife, one Sophia Duncan, from whom he han been separated for nearly twenty years. His wife refused to own him,—in fact, repulsed him, and claimed the right to live in peace with her two children, who are grown to mature age, and with whom she is living happily. The rejected husband, who had discarded his wife many years before for the sake of the company of another woman, sought consolation in the society of another. He paid court to the daughter of a Deacon of the West Kansas Baptist Church, and on last Thursday night married her. The singular part of the affair is this: When the first wife of Duncan heard that her former husband was about to be married she rejoiced exceedingly, and, while she did not go to the wedding, she sent to congratulate her successor in the affections of the erratic George. Yesterday morning, George, the rejected, visited his ancient wife to boast of his good fortune. He rejoiced in the possession of a young wife, a well-furnished home, and a two-story residence in the "fashionable part of the town"—all acquired by marriage. The oldlady turned up her nose at her former spouse, remarking, coolly, that she was astistied, provided the Deacon's daughter was.

THE WHIPPING-POST IN CHINA.

THE WHIPPING-POST IN CHINA. At Hong Kong, on the 29d, Mr. Harlan told me there was to be a public flogging of two Chinese. I have often seen the backs of negroes in the United States with marks of the lash, in the United States with marks of the lash, but this is the first time I ever had a chance to see the cat-o'-nine-tails applied. The whipping-post here is in the street at the base of a small triangular space, made by three streets, and immediately in front of the Harbormaster's office. A slab of grainite rises about ten feet above a stone platform, and leaning against it is a wooden scaffold. Here the men are fastened by a belt around their bodies and their arms extended at full length above them and held secure by a slip poose around the wrists. Each man received twenty-five lashes, and up to the digiteenth they writhed, but after that dropped, and I thought that the first one had fainted, but as the second acted in the same manner I came to the conclusion that the strain upon the nerves had reached its climax, and that neither felt the lash. The backs, however, were a fearful sight. These fellows are to receive seventy-five lashes, twenty-five each, at three different times, for violence and robbery, and pulling earrings out of China girls' ears.

opened than a grand suffling ensued, and the smacking of an enormous pair of fips was heard. "Dinah, don't you know me?" exclaimed the new-comer, again indulging in osculatory refreshment. "Go 'long, you sassy nigger!" screamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's all dis "cried Mr. Coffee, dropping a bit of flounder and springing to his feet. "Don't you know yah own hisban!" "Cried the stranger. "What's yer stifficate!" inquired the astonished host. "Oh, I lost dat in the sea!" "Do you recognize him for your fuss husband, Dinah!" inquired Mr. Coffee. "Never seed his ugly jaws fore in my life!" replied Mrs. Coffee. And thereupon old Coffee "went for him," and in another minute the stranger was footing it up Railroad avenue in a manner that filled all the cats and dogs for blocks around with amazement. Mrs. Coffee lost her first partner at sea, but she saws her present "ole man" is all her fancy painted him.

LATIN. St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The professors have advanced another step in the Germano-Chinese pronunciation of Latin, and the beauties of philology are rapidly unfolding themselves before the astonished vision of those who learned the classics under the old regime. The teachers who, by dint of sitting regime. The teachers who, by dint of sitting up of nights and practicing with closed doors, have accustomed their cars and tongues to the horrors of Keekero and Reenkeenaloos, are now called on to begin a new course of training, by giving the Roman "v" a sound similar to those of "ou," "w," and "v"; not exactly either one, but a sort of mixture of all three. Virgil, being good-natured, would probably do nomore than turn in his grave at Armah was room-kway kahno Troyay kwee preemooc aht orece; but how the old dulidozer, Cæsar, would prance round and blaspheme in antique Italian, if he should happen to hear of Waynes! Weedes! Weekes!

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.

Leeds (Sng.) Intelligencer.

Capt. Hedderwick, of the steamship Victoria, which has just arrived at Glasgow from New York, reports that on the 18th ult., when on the eastern edge of the Grand Banks, a terrific gale from the W. S. W. was encountered, and durfrom the W. S. W. was encountered, and during the height of the storm there appeared on the trucks, yards, and stays, large balls of fire of a phosphorescent nature, strung at intervals of one or two feet, and giving the ship the appearance of being decorated with Chinese Ianterns, only the lights were far more brilliant. They settled on the vessel like a shower of meteors, and disappearing almost as suddenly as they appeared,—an occasional one dropping from the yards, and bursting with a lond report. One of them fell and burst almost in the face of the chief officer; but, beyond dazing him for a moment, it caused him no inconvenience.

The British Exploring Expedition to the North Pole has returned, but made no special discoveries. They simply re-traveled the territory so thoroughly explored by Drs. Kane and Hayes. How much more useful the discoveries made by Dr. Pierce! With their announcement dates a new epoch in curing diseases. His Golden Medical Discovery cures the most malignant scrofulous affections, restores digestion, removes all impurities from the blood, and enriches it. If the liver be sluggish, bowels constipated, with headache or dizziness, use his Pleasant Purgative Pellets. These remedies are standerd.

FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 130 Rac dolph-st., near Clark. Boom 5 and 6. Established 185 A DVANCES ON HOUSEHOLD GOUDS, MEI chandise, etc. Chicago Storage House, 78 and 8 Van Buren-st., near State. Van Buren-st., hear State.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, or other collaterals, also, money loaned on furniture without removal. 151 kandolph-st., Room S. E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE L., money to loan at S and 9 per cent, three or five years; one sum of \$4,000, and \$3,500. POR SALE—STOCK IN THE MERCANTILE AGEN-cy of the J. M. Bradstreet & Son Company. JOHN W. KEESE, 100 Lasalle-st., Chicago. LOANS MADE AT CURRENT BATES ON CHICAGO improved property. F. A HENSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4. MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on good collatorals. C. B. WILSON, Room 3, 118 Randolph 45.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED AND UNIMproved real estate in Chicago and vicinity at current rates. ADOLPH LORB & BROTHER, 126 and 131
Lasalie-st. LaSalic-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD IMPROVED CHICAgo property and improved farms near Chicago.
JOHN W. MARSH & CO.. 94 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 7 AND 8 PER CENT, ALSO
AT 9 Per cent in sums of \$1,000. JOHN H. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROP-erty in sums to saft. Apply at UNION TRUST CO., 135 South Clark-st. CO., 185 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A REAL-ESTATE MORTGAGE RUNning three years, at a good discount, on city
property, not exceeding \$2,000, Room 1. 76 Fifth-sv.

WANTED—FOR TERM OF YEARS—\$5,000—WILL
give good real estate in city for security. Address F. HONORE, 192 Dearborn-st.

DOOD AND THWARDS TO LOAN ON COOK
BUTLER, Room 27 Fortland Block, 107 Dearborn-st. ## BUTLER, Room 27 Fortland Block, 107 Dearborn-st.

## 2,000 WANTRID-AN ACTIVE MAN WITH
## 3,000 in cash and property to take charge of store in New York; 86,000 per asnum. T 63, Tribuna office.

## 5,000 TO 86, 500 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON
Cent. WALTER BUTLER, 27 Fortland Block, 107
Dearborn-st.

Desrborn-st.

\$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF \$5,000 and upwards at 8 and 9 per cent, on first-class securities, for five years. SHUPELDT & WESTOVER, Attorneys, 162 Washington-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

1 SOUTH GREEN-ST. -FOUR TO SIX RESPECTable young men accommodated with pleasant
rooma, first-class board, and agreeable society, at
private home. References required. Day board.

THROOP-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND
Madison-Unfurnished alcove room, auitable for
gent and wife, or two gents, with board; private family; new block. Address 0 46, Tribuge office.

ly; new block. Address O 48, Tribuge office.

South Side.

21 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE; excellent rooms and board 52 to 47 week. Restaurant commutation tickets, 21 meals for 48.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—with use of plano.

Hotels.

CENTENNIAL HOUSE, 298 STATE-ST.—BOARD, 25 per week; day board, 24 per week, with use of plano and bath-room; transient, 51 per day.

NEVADA HOTEL, 169 AND 130 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board reduced to 30 and 57 per week; two in a room, 38.50; transient, 31.50 per day.

CT. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE

81.50 per day.

OT. CLAIR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE
OF Palmer House—Good rooms, \$2.30 to \$3 a week, suitable for two, with or without coard; by the day, so cents to \$1. MISCELLANEOUS. A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, CARpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any
kind by sending letter to JONAS GELDER, 694 State-st. DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST & CARD photographs for \$2 per dot. Call and see them. 184 East Madison 8.

I HAVE 29 YEARS KNOWLEDGE OF GOLB-MINing. I would like to correspond with a respectable party about to proceed to the Black Hills. L 48, Tribune office. une office.

THE TOLL-GATE! PRIZE PICTURE SENT FREE!
An ingenious gem! Fifty objects to find! Address,
with stamp, R. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED-EVERTBODT TO REMEMBER THAT
HENSHEL Lakes three frood pictures for 25 cents.
212 and 214 State-st., first floor.

SEWING MACHINES. NOTICE-THE GREAT SEWING MACHINE SALE
as 134 Vincence-av. of all kinds of sewing-machines, at prices from \$10 to \$25 for warranted machines, with attachments will be continued during this
week. Call early, at 134 Vincence-av. F. THOMPSON.

PERSONAL WILL THE LADY OF COURAGE AN common sense who sat in front row of balcon circle at laveriy's, Sanday evening, and afterward took Cottage Grove car, please address G. 2. Tribune. PERSONAL A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO correspond with a young gent with view to marrimony. Address B 208, Tribune office. PERSONAL-ANY GENTLEMAN AND LADY going to Catifornia within a week o 10 days would confer a favor by advising JNO. V. FARWELL & CO.

FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDISE stored at lowest tates in fire-prior war-house, let w. Monroe-is. We loss money at 10 per cent per annum.

CITY BEAL ESTATE. LE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 MA

an et.:

Ine 4 story and basement brick and fron front. Block
tores, for 128x112, building covers lot, on Wen
it mar Haisted et., on Madison. Will a li for cash
half say value if taken at once. Building cost \$180.
10 billid. manner I came to the conclusion that the atrain upon the nerves had reached its climax, and that neither felt the lash. The backs, however, were a fearful sight. These fellows are to receive seventy-five lashes, twenty-five each, at three different times, for violence and robbery, and pulling earrings out of China girls' ears.

AN AFRICAN ENOCH ARDEN.

Newark (M. J.) Register.

Last evening as Mr. James Coffee, an unemployed colored watter, was seated in the bosom of his family, regaing himself with his tavorite lish of fried Bounders and a hard-bolled egg, a sudden rap was heard at the outer door. Requesting Mrs. Coffee, his buxom helpmate, to attend the summons, the door was no sooner opened than a grand suffling ensued, and the smacking of an enormous pair of fips was heard.

"Dinah, don't you know me!" exclaimed the new-couner, again indulging in osculatory refreshment. "Go 'long, you sassy nigger!" sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist" cried in the property of the sereamed Mrs. Coffee." What's aid dist "cried" in the sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist "cried" in the property of the sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist "cried" in the sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist "cried" in the property of the sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist "cried" in the property of the sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist "cried" in the property of the sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist "cried" in the property of the sereamed Mrs. Coffee. "What's aid dist "cried" in the property of the prop

T. B. BOYD.

TOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. SC FEET FRONT.

near Thirty-fourth-st. SNYDER & LEE Repeals

Buildings, 103 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.

POR SALE—GREAT BARG-AN-SO OR 100 FEET

front on Lake-av. near Thirty-fifth-st. and Fairview Station. THOMAS B. SNYDER, 3 Rendail Build
lings, corner Washington and Dearborn-sts. ings, corner Washington and Dearborn-ets.

FOR SALE-82.000 WILL BUY THE 2-STORY brick cortage No. 434 Irving-place, on terms to suit. Inouire at 385 Western-av. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-MORGAN PARK-\$25 CASH DOWN

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FIRST CLASS FARM eighty miles from Chicago; price, \$32,000; clear; station on it; want manufacturing business or lively property not on the lake. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 142 Laxable-sa., Room 3. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-GOOD HOUSES TO MOVE. LOCATION
West Side, south of Kinzie-st. C. B. WILSON
Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

O RENT-AT 850 PER MONTH, APNICE 14-STORY TO RENT—AT \$50 PER MONTH, A NICE 134-STORY collage of 10 rooms, well-furnished (6 bedrooms and beeds), hot and cold water, gas, bath, and water-closet; everything complete, nice yard and flower-beds; in the most destrable locality on the West Side, near Union Park. House, south front, 161 Park-aw, near corner Lincoin-st. Also a fice house of 12 rooms and barn in Maywood at \$15 per month; near depot, one block from school-huse. Inquire at 161 Park-aw, J. DAMON.

TO RENT—10 ACRES UNDER FINE STATE OF cuitivation and fenced, with fine briek residence with first-proof cellar; large barn; Fullerton-aw, near Miwankee, at \$25 per month. LARKIN & CO., 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—515 PER MONTH WILL RENT 2-STORY frame house, 10 Harvard-st., or will remt separately, \$8 for first floor and \$7 for second. Apply at \$35 Westernament.

TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-ONE FLOOR OF 6 ROOMS IN THOMP-ton Block. West Madison-st.; newly painted and calcimined; modern improvements; rent low, by WM. H. THOMPSON, 2:0 West Madison-st. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT 282 WABASH-av. to unexceptionable parties only; good table-board if desired. TO RENT-TWO ROOMS FURNISHED COMPLETE for housekeeping. 222 North Clark-st., third floor. TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

Miscellaneous. TO RENT-MANUFACTURING ROOM AND POW-WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED—TO BENT—IF OWNERS OF PROP-verty in the South and North Divisions desire to rent their houses or stores the coming year as fair rates. I will sittend to the renting and collection of the same, charging 5 per cent for such services. No deviation from this rate. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 123 Dearborn—st., Room 8.

MUSICAL.

A TTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING
A second-hand planos:
2275 will buy a 75-octave square grand Hallett, Davis
LOS. will buy an overstrung, carved legs, Wm. Knabe.
23175 will buy an overstrung, carved legs, Hallett. \$175 will buy an overstrung, carved legs, Hallett, Davis & Co.
\$150 will buy an overstrung, plain legs, Hallett, Davis & Co.
\$150 will buy an overstrung, plain legs, Hallett, Davis & Co.
\$150 will buy a fine carved case, 754-oct. J. P. Hale, \$160 will buy a fine carved case, 754-octave. Great

Union.

485 will buy a plain case, 7-oct., Grovenstein & Co.
Second-hand organs from \$30 to \$100.

W. W. KIMBALL.

Corner State and Adams-sts.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTEY ORGANS for saic and for rent; lowest prices and easiest terms in the city. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st. In the city. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-e.

HALLETT. DAVIS & CO. S UPRIGHT FIANOS

Were the only ones out of over forty competitors,
that received special mention and honors at the Centennial. They stand in tune longer than any planos
made. They are rich and full in tone: constructed to
conduce, and are in every essential the perfect planos of
Kurooc pronounce the Hallett, Davis & Co. s uprights
unrivaled. These pianos, with other musical instruments of the best makes, can be found at my warerooms. Illustrated price estalogues furnished free on application. W. W. KIMBALL, corner state and Adams-sts., Chicago.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. OR SALE-GREAT BARGAINS—SEVEN HORSES TOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—SEVEN HORSES

181 for all use, warranted sound, and one week's
tried given. Also, all kinds of carriages, coupes, rocksways, phaetons, side-bars, top delivery wagons, express
wagons. All kinds of harness, double and single, new
to let by the day or week. Money advanced. Will seel
on monthly payment. Above must be sold to pay adyances. B. C. WALKER, 249, 251, 257, and 239 States.

POR SALE—ONE LARGE DAPPLED GRAY
horse, weight 1,000, sound and tente, will be given
on trial if required. Call at once at 139 Twentieth-st. On trial if required. Call at once at 139 Twentieth et.

HAVE IN STOCK FULL ASSORTMENT EXPRESS
wagons and trucks by the Abbott Downing Company, Concord, N. H., and large number of the popular
side-spring business buggy, of our own manufacture;
also, variety of second-hand carriages and buggles,
first-class makers; perfect order; sell cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av. HORSE AND WAGON AND BUTCHERS TOOLS for sile. 608 West Twenty-first-st. House to rent. WISH TO SELL MY HORSE. TOP BUGGY, AND the Inquire of A. H. SANHORN, 150 West Monroes for one third its value, as I have no use for a the rear.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR HEALTH Lawill EXCHANGE A PHOTOgraphic business paying \$4,000° a year for a farm in
Illimois or indiana; any ladir can manage it. Address D
86, Tribuace office.

ARGE NEW SUBURBAN HOUSE AND GROUNDS
to exchange for merchandise, machinery, lots, or
lands. Address C 70, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE-BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 140
Madison-8:
SOL164-foot lot with 4-story and basement brick stores
(cover lot), on State, between Jackson and Van
Buren-sia; want good farms for equity or wild lands;
this is first-class for wholessie stores. this is first-class for wholessite stores.

TO EXCHANGE FOR BUSINESS PROPERTY—
very choice farm of 220 acres adjoining the City
Morris, all under fine cuttivation, only 60 miles for
Chiesgo: nearly all richit upland bottom, free and cle
from incumbrance. Also several fine marble-fro
houses on the South Side, centrally located on the avnues, for sale at great bargains, or will exchange for
business property; a small incumbrance will be assum
f desired. CLARKE & SILVA, 22 Major Block. WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FURNACE FOR some printing. 244 West Polk-st.

WANTED—GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN AND beggy in exchange for other property. F 87, Tribune office.

GUSINESS CHANCES.

TOR SALE—GODERICH DISTILLERY, HURON Country, but on Grand Truick Radiway, for rest of sale.

The country bore on Grand Truick Radiway, for rest of sale.

The house distillery, recently built and in good order, is deferred for rest for a term of years to responsible parties, or for sale: Its canacity is 600 bushels per day at an expenditure of \$5,000. Any one desiring to purchase can remove the whole, if desired, to Sarnia or Port Huron, by barges, and re-erect them for about \$2,000. Parties desiring an order to examine the property address the propertion. I. AR IIII. F.O. Box 56. But for the purpose.

ON ACCOUNT OF OTHER BUSINESS I MUST SELL Tribune office. S160 BUTS A COFFEE AND BAKERY REScell part of the fixtures and rent the store. Call at 238.

Rate-st.

FOR SALE-WESTERN AND SOUTHERN OUT Files. Ho for the Black Hills! Tents, rifles, pitch, rabber and woolen blackets, clothing, cam equipage, farmens, andere, brides, and military store in general. Government Goods Depot, 81 East Randolph 45.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH SOME CAPITAL TO chance will be open for a few days only. Address M. Tribune office.

IGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR FURNITUES and househeld goods in any quantity; goods as a seed free of charge. Address L. 51 South Ann-st. INSTRUCTION.

THE PRENCH LANGUAGE IN ALL ITS PUBLIT Saught by LE COMPTE DE LA RAVINE DE PARILS. Private jessoms at residence; terms reason able. Address 225 Ohio-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-FOUR BOTTOMERS ON MEN'S CALF
boots and shoes. SO North Halsted-st. WANTED CUSTOM PANTS MAKERS-NICOLL, the tailor, 181 South Clark. WANTED-FOUR GOOD STITCHERS TO FIT mea's calf shoes. SO North Haisted-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-25 RAILROAD MEN; FREE PARE foreman goes with the men to-night. B. F. CHRISTIAN, 18 South Water-6t., Room 2. up-stains. WANTED—OR NAIDE 1. 19 SPERHECK S. 19 West Randon at Up-stairs.

WANTED—SEN LOOKING POR EMPLOYMENT OF ANY RESERVED.

WANTED—OR RAILEO AD LAROREIS, \$1.20 PER day: 23 choppers, \$1.50 per day: 23 choppers, \$1.50 per day: 25 choppe

Miscellaneous.

Wanted-agents and canvassers of exerry and good business ability for territory outside the city. Moses warren, 100 State-8t., Chicago. side the city. MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st., Chleago, WANTED-1, 000 AGENTS AT ONCE TO SELL A new 50-cent article; families will want from one could be seen to see a could be seen to see a could be could

WE WANT MEN TO SELL OUR LARGE CHROMOS in connection with the best illustrated paper published dutside of New York. This combination is first-class, sells quick and gives excellent astisfaction. Agents guaranteed exclusive territory and extra liberal terms. Send for circular. Address Pictorial Printing Co., 74 and 76 Randolph-st., Chicago and 70 Randolph-et., Chicago

WANTRD-AN ACCURATE COPYIST TO DO TWO
Worthree days writing. Address F 28, Tribuns
office, stating price per day.

WANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN: AN EXperienced man who is thoroughly acquainted with
the shoemakers, enddlers, and genicral leather business
of the West and Northwest or the West and Southwest,
Address, with full name, references, where last employed, etc., P. O. Box 1891, Chichmant, O. WANTED—A BOY TO WORK AS PORTER AT 63
West Lake-st. Colored boy preferred.
WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF INTELLIGENT
men and women in every county for an article
that will sell wherever offered. Those seeking employment can address with stamp for papers, or 5d cents for
samples worth \$2 to any family, RAY & CO., Chicago. WANTED-MEN TO SELL NEW FAST SELLING patent articles, chromos, and stationery. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Boom 10 can Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Roomt 10, WANTED—SALESMEN—A. F. & A. MASONS. A splendid chance for members of the Grider seeking a permanent and profitable business; \$18 to \$25 a week. 145 Clark-st., Room 38.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN PHOtograph Gallery; good opportunity for steady young man. Apply at 57 West Madison-st.

WANTED-STREET MEN TO SELL A NEW COM-bination set of jewelry; the best and cheapes thing yet. C. M. LININGTON, 45 Jackson-st. WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED-A NEAT AND WILLING DANISH O
Swedish girl for general housework: good wasto a first-class cook and laundress; none need apply asless able to furnish good references. 480 Vernon-av. WANTED-A GIRL THAT WANTS A HOME, TO WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERA housework; a good washer and Ironer, at 13 WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER-WANTED-A GOOD GIRL TO DO CHAMBER-WANTED-A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN GEN-eral bonsework and washing. Apply at rear door of 226 Wartel-av. of 236 Warren-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENERAL
honeswork, near Evanston; a thorough knowledge
of cooking, washing, and ironing, indispensable; wages
no consideration for one who thoroughly understands
her business. Apply at Room 5, 61 LaSalic-st. WANTED-A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK. NO. 580 Hubbard-st., Bear Wood. WANTED-A NEAT, TIDY SCOTCH OR EN glish giri for general housework; none takes without references. Apply at 447 Wess Mogroe-sa. WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - A FIRST-CLASS girl to do recond work at 381 Dearborn-ay, Ref-

WANTED—AT ONCE, SHIRT MAKERS, WHEEL & KELLY, 208 Statess. WANTED-GIRLS TO WORK ON PANTALOONS, must be experienced bands. Apply at \$1 East

LAUD Gresses.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS; PRICE PAID, \$1.50 per dozen; none but first class froncers need apply.
WILSON BROS., of Washington-8. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Conchamen. Tenmsters. etc. CITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS COACH-man in a private family; good reference. Call or address 112 Hubbard-st. Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG SWEDE

Sman segardener: will take care of horses if necessary, can give 3 years good reference as to ability, honesty, etc. "Address 604 Cottage Grove-av."

SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE. SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMP

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL IN A Sprivate family, who has never lived out, but is willing to do all kinds of housework. Inquire at 450 South ing to do all kinds of housework. Inquire at the Somin Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-BY TWO GIRLS, SISSISTEM SISTEM SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A.
first-class restaurant or dining-hall as walter.
Please address B 98, Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK.
washer, and fromer in city or country. Good references. Address B 98, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to do cooking and froning, etc. Adiress 1565 State-ss. STUATIONS WANTED—TO DO COOKING, WASH-ling, and froning in private family by two strong Norwegian, grits, separately or together; have refer-ences. Call or add res 717 West Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A CAPITAL, COOD, pleasant Bohemian giri for general housework in a private family; has good references. Call at 144 Twen-Seminstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY AS

dressmaker or plain sewer; terms reasonable. Call
or address M M, 252 West North-av. Employment Agencies.
SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMILIES IN WANT OP good Seandhavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, so Milwanker-sv.

Supplied at G. PUSK'S SOME, AN AIMMARKED AN MINSERY GOVERNSess; would assist with sewing; can give good references. Address, for three days, A. G. Tribune office.
SITUATION WANTED—A FRENCH LADY. WITH Lady's companion. Address Mrs. L. Oshkosh, Wis. care the Hos. P. Sawyer.

COUND—IN THE ENTRANCE OF MR. MOODT'S Church. Sunday morning. a shawt. Owner can have the same by sending a proper description and paylog advertisement. Address Hee, Tribuse office.

I OST—A RED RUSSIA LEATHER PUESE, ON Wednesday last, in a Clark and State-st. bus or at Pestinerly to hair-dressing pariors. The finder may keep the contents if they will leave the purse at 247 North Clark.

I OST—BLACK MORDCO POCKETBOUK. ABOUT two weeks ago; the some private mem. randoms in it and two small drafts on Young. Patterson & Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Finder by returning same to Win, Young & Co., 22 LaSalic-st., will be well rewarded. I OST—ON MADISON ST. KNIPE POR CUTTING LEGEL. LaSalic-st., a Same Pasidoy shaw!. Any one by leaving it at 83 West Madison—ct. in clark store.

I OST—AT THE CORNER OF CHICAGO-AV. AND leaving it at 830 North Robey, and will be suitably rewarded.

WE CARRY IN STOCK PULL OUTFIT OF FO able and stationary engines boilers, saw in and general machinery, Parties going to the Bi Hills will cave money by examining our greek to purchasing can fit every on short notice. Boths Machinery Manufacturing Company, 35 and 45 m. Canalists. Chesago, H.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. BY MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAI 

aturday Edition, twelve pages.... Tri-Weekly, poetpaid, I year.... arts of a year, per month, the copy, per year....

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engrement of Mme. Janauscher. "Mary Stuart." McVicker's Theatre.

Msdison street, between Dearborn and State.
seement of Maggie Mitchell. "Deborah." Adelphi Theatre. street, corner Dearborn. Variety ente SOCIETY MEETINGS.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, No. 1, KNIGHTS TRM-PLAR.—Attention, Sir Knights !—Special Conclave at Asylum, 7 sand 78 Monres-st., this [Tuesday] evening at 7 o'clock sharp. The Order of K. T. will be con-ferred. All Sir Knights are courteously invited. By order of the E. C. J. R. DUNLOF Recorder.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A. F. and A. M. —Regu-ir meeting this (Tuesday) evening in their hall, 70 tourne-st., for business and work on the M. M. De-ree. The fraternity cordially C. H. CRANE. Sec.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877. 

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 94%.

That unfortunate Chicago miracle has been the subject of further research, with the result, as will be seen in our local columns. of adding fresh perplexities and complic tions. It happens curiously enough that the records of the Criminal Court of Chicago, covering the proceedings in a celebrated murder trial furnish the facts which must make the judicious grieve and the ungodly

Speaker RANDALL that a perfectly fair and non-partisan ruling at a critical juncture hwarted the scheme of delay and obstruction embodied in the proposition yesterday to refer back the Florida case to the Electoral Commission. He sustained the point of the collection of the taxes; now let him order raised by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, that withdraw and make room for somebody who the House had no power, without the consent of the Senate, to refer any matter to a an effective period to the filibustering order of exercises, and compelled the House to at once resume the Electoral count.

member of the Electoral Commission, evidently takes no stock in the rumored plan of obstruction and repudiation. To a newspa-per correspondent who asked his opinion yesterday whether the Democratic extremists would succeed in preventing the completion of the count in case Louisiana was decided against them, Mr. BAYARD gave a most emphatic negative. He has faith that the wise and more patriotic counsels of his party will prevail, and that the disgraceful programme referred to will not be carried out. He gave sion to a sentiment that will live to s credit and honor when he said : "They may defeat us, but they can't disgrace us;

Our readers are already familiar with the blood made by Dr. R. U. PIPER, of this city, and the important discoveries which have resulted from them. Since these results have een published in the daily press, Dr. PIPER sived letters from various parts of the country urging him to investigate the blood in confirmed cases of scarlatina, and we un-derstand that Mayor HEATH, in his private capacity, has also expressed the same desire to the Doctor. The subject is one, it seems to us, of sufficient importance to warrant the Common Council in taking such official action as shall afford the Doctor the widest opportunity for making such investigations, which may not only be beneficial to the whole community, but also help the medical profession by giving it new ground upon which to stand and a new basis of treatment.

The abuse heaped upon Justice BRADLEY by some of the Opposition papers is per-fectly beastly. What has he done to deserve the maledictions poured upon him? The Constitution, Art. 2, Sec. 2, says: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senstors and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress." Justice Bradof the States to appoint their Electors, and voted against the motion to nullify this provision of the supreme law by the Arbitration Tribunal. For defending and supporting this great Democratic principle of State rights, he is most savagely assailed by the Democratic politicians and press! "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder?"

ined for PROCTOR KNOTT, of Kentucky, who, at the last session of Congress, was confronted by his fellow-committeemen gentlemenly and unmannerly behavior, to attempt to block the wheels of the Electoral proceedings. This movement, which was backed by a few Democrats of the Knorr stamp, embraced a proposition to send the award in the case of Florida back to the Tribunal, with instructions from the House that it was not in accordance with law, and notustified by facts which the Commission itself lecided were not within the scope of its power to take into consideration. The proposition was in itself an insult not only to the Tribunal, but to the House of Repremmission is acting. Knorr's last bid for oriety, to offer which he was momentarily

steady, at 5% for shoulders, boxed; 8% for short-ribs; and 8½c for short-clears. High-wines were firmer at \$1.05@1.05½ per gallon. Flour was in fair request and firm. Wheat Flour was in fair request and firm. Wheat closed Ic higher, at \$1.31\(\frac{1}{2}\) cash and \$1.32\(\frac{1}{2}\) for March. Corn closed \(\frac{1}{2}\)c higher, at \$41\(\frac{1}{2}\)c cash and \$45\(\frac{1}{2}\)c for May. Oats closed easy, at 35%c cash and 35%c for March. Rye was quiet at 691@70c. Barley closed quiet at 611 @62c for February and 60tc for March. Hogs were in fair demand and ruled steady at Saturday's quotations, selling at \$5.80@ 6.50 for poor to choice. The cattle market was active and steady, with sales at \$2.75@ 5.50. Sheep were quiet at \$3.00@5.25. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$105.50 in greenbacks at the close.

It appears that the Democrats in dealing with the Louisiana case will pursue an en tirely negative course of action. The Mc-ENERY Electors will hardly appear as direct applicants for recognition by the Commis-sion, but will assume, like the SMITH family, as represented in the bogus certificates, only shadowy. form of being to serve as a for argument against the alleged illegal pro-ceedings of the Returning Board, which will be the objective point against which all the Democratic shafts of malice and invective will be hurled. The TILDEN men will mass all their oratorical force in support of the argument favoring the admision of a few armfuls from DUDLEY FIELD'S cart-loads of testimony and documents. Failing in this direction, a result of which there is little doubt, they have no ground to stand upon, and must content themselves, as in the Florida case, with a decision which, though adverse to TILDEN's claims, upholds the great principle of State Sovereignty.

The time has arrived for MIKE EVANS to shandon his hoons claim to the office of Colabandon his orgus ciaim to the office of col-lector of South Chicago, and give place to some reputable citizen who can file the requisite bond and proceed forthwith to the collection of the overdue taxes. The decision of Judge Rogers yesterday, refusing to issue a writ of mandamus to compel the Town Supervisor to accept the bogus Col-lector's inadequate bond, is the second judicial information which Evans has received that he cannot bulldoze himself into office, and if he or his lawyers have a spark of decency left he will now step down and out. This fight in the courts has been for plunder, and not for the maintenance of any principle of right. MIKE Evans has no rights at stake; he was never elected Collector by a majority of the votes actually or legally cast, and he has no just claim upon the office. It has twice been lemonstrated that he cannot furnish a sufficient bond to qualify him for undertaking can furnish the requisite security and perform the important functions necessary to relieve the financial affairs of the city and county from their present embarrassing pre-

Among the rumors and speculations cur rent in Washington relative to the Electoral complications there is mentioned a project for continuing President GRANT in office until next November. The scheme is said to have originated with the ultra Tildenites. and it contemplates the election of Gen. Grant as the President of the Senate so that he may become the acting-President of the United States during the vacancy created by the delay of the Electoral count in the House until the 4th of March. What possible reason the Democratic obstructionists can have for preferring President GRANT to President Haves is not easy to imagine, for nothing could be more certain than that the former would see to it that the element of bulldozing was thoroughly eliminated from the campaign preceding a special election. Neither is it probable that President Grant the general public may have had, that it would be a party to the violation of the un- should give general satisfaction is a manifest President of the Senate shall be a member of that body, though the Constitution contains no specific provision to that no such affection for President GRANT as all that amounts to, and if they had the latter would hardly like to be recognized as the chief agent for carrying out the policy of such an organization of disreputable contents.

The Democrats in Congress yesterday were considerably "torn up," concerning the progress of the Electoral count. The prom sed objection to the vote of Mr. CHAPPER of Illinois, was not made: that case broke down even before it was presented. After the votes of Florida had been counted, those of Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky were counted, and the case of Louisians was reached and referred to the Commission. The debate on the Florida case was considerably enlivened by the speech of Mr. CARR, of Indiana, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. KERR. This gentleman expressed the opinions of the average Demo-cratic office-seeker; he found no fault with the Court for its decisions, but he placed the responsibility for the defeat of TILDEN upon those Democrats who had supported and voted for the Arbitration bill. These he denounced for having betrayed the Dem cratic party—betrayed it corruptly or through ignorance. These persons he declared would be held strictly responsible by the betrayed Democracy, who, while they would regret the mistakes of the Commission, would have no respect or consideration for the faithless Democrats who had gone into this scheme to elect HAYES, when Tilden's election was an ascertain fact only requiring formal action by the Democratic House. This speech seems to have been unexpected by the Democratic them. They thought that it was be enough to have lost Florida, and presumable Louisiana, without being denounced by on of their own party. The attempt to chec the desponding Democracy by talking of the chances in the Louisiana case is a failure TILDEN's defeat is regarded as certain, and while the judgments of the Court will meet the general approval of the country, Mr. Cana gives expression to the indignation of the whole body of the war Democracy—the expectant office-seekers.

the Arbitration Tribunal manifested by some of the desperadoes on the Democratic side in Congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic side in Congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic fire-eaters toned down during in the estimate and fair-minded in the estimate of the decided the other way, that the opening the fertility of the Democratic side in Congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic side in Congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic side in Congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic side in Congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic side in Congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic she they have decided the other way, that the congress was abandoned yesterday, and the Democratic she they have here or at the time of so, ngaled the effect of the collection of a direct on such debt. If he had decided the other way, that the opening of some time to schooling, but the child then for the collection of a direct on such debt. If he had decided the other way, that the opening of so, ngaled in the interest on such debt. If he had decided the other way, that the opening of some time to schooling, but the child then the found in the property will not permit of giving more time to schooling, but the child then the found in the testing of some time to schooling, but the c of the desperadoes on the Democratic side

to be disappointed, and no man upon face of the earth was wise enough beforehand to know which party would come out ahead. And the case is not yet settled by any means. The Repub-Florida dispute, but they have yet to press through the Louisiana and Oregon crises, each of which involves some question. It may happen they will be tripped and thrown just at the very threshold of triumph, and, if they are, they will have to submit to the award, and obey Sax TILDEN as Presiden It would be infamous for them to undertake to break up the Commission because they found the case going against them. The party that flies from the decision of the Arbitrators, or prevents them from deciding who is legally elected President, will be crushed like an egg-shell in the hands of the people. It would be better for those reensible for it that they never had been

STICK TO YOUR BARGAIN.

the Electoral vote of Florida have developed a great deal of human nature of the Demoratic sort, and of a very mean Democratic ort. A few samples will suffice to show how the Democracy, after solemnly agreeing to abide by the decisions of a tribunal with the creation of which they had more to do than the Republicans, regard their agree ment. The Louisville Courier-Journal, much to public astonishment, is one of the fairest f the Democratic papers. It says: "With other Democrats we submitted our case to the Commission, and we, of course, with some disappointment, but in perfect good faith, acquiesce in the judgment." That a least is manly. The St. Louis Times wil also submit, but not with as good a grace as the Courier-Journal, for it says: "If Mr. HAYES gains the Presidency by such a fon and disgraceful trick, his title could not be respected by decent men even if he was a demigod." The Indianapolis Sentinel, mosscovered and rock-buttressed Bourbon, foa at the mouth and tears its hair. The dehell." The "historic numbers, eight to seven, are as monumental of crime as the Dead Sea is of Gop's wrath." The Commission has "outraged equity," " spurned the authority of the people," "enthroned per-jury," and linked HAYES name with "crimes that have no parallel in history." "The second century of the Republic commences with a lamning crime made as monumental as the Pyramids by a vote of eight to seven," and nuch more to the same effect, growing out of the prospective loss of a Post-Office. The Chicago Times devotes itself to bombarding the Commission, and the Democratic party also. Gen. KEENAN, at the head of the Washington Department, wants to wade in 'goah" and is in favor of "wah," while the Iome Department comforts the Democracy by calling them such pet names as "fools" and 'idiots." The Washington Capital, edited by DONN PIATT, makes an assault upon the members of the Commission so infamously personal and malicious that, if we had a less free and a more strict Government, he and his paper would have been pitched into the Potomae before this. In addition to these

Very nearly the whole disgruntled pack, in fact, is howling in unison, urging the Democratic House to go back upon their agree ment,—a practice not even in favor among thieves and gamblers. That the Democrate should writhe under these decisions is not to be wondered at. No matter how fairly the Commission might have been made up, no matter what hopes very pertinently: "Such marks of displeasure are not unpardonable; but the advocates of the Commission apparently supposed that it was to conquer human nature However much they may be displeased, they are bound, however, by every law of right

samples of Democratic human nature, there

are numerous other choice expressions from

less important members of the party that

are more or less rampageous and discordant

have made.

What has this Commission done that i should have raised these threats of suppress ing it or refusing to abide by its decision. It has decided the three following proposi tions:

and honor, to abide by the agreement they

1. That Congress cannot go behind the final authoritative declaration of a State to inquire int the manner in which Electors were appointed. That Congress can take no notice of any pro-ceedings for invalidating such declaration after the Electors have discharged their duties and are

functus officio.

3. That there was no evidence that Mr. Hux-prings was a Federal officer at the time he was appointed an Elector. Now, if it be partisan for three of the Supreme Judges, following the language of the Constitution, to vote for these propositions because under their operation HAYES may b elected, was it any less partisan for the other two Judges to vote against them because it might elect TILDEN? If it be partisan for Judge Bradley to vote one way, is it any the ess partisan for Judge CLIFFORD or Judge FIELD to vote another way? And why is i that Judge BRADLEY is singled out as the victim of vulgar abuse by the Democracy? He had to decide, like all the other Judges, whether it was in the power of Congress to go behind the returns of the State official He had to decide, in fact, whether Congress could go behind the literal language of the Constitution, which says explicitly: " Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senereof may direct, a number of ators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elect-or." He had either to uphold the literal language of the Constitution and stand b the rights of the States, or decide the othe way. There was no middle course. He could not decide both ways. When Judge Bradley was appointed on the Commission it was known as well as now what the tes question would be as regards Florida and Louisiana, and that the whole matter would Louisiana, and that the whole matter would turn upon the power of Congress to go be-hind the returns; and in standing by the right of the States to select their Electors, and making that selection a finality, he has upheld the very doctrine of the Democracy State Rights doctrines, is the most astonishing feature of the situation. But why was Judge Bradler's vote upon the propositions more partisan than Field's or CLIFFORD's? If a vote of eight to seven is partisan, wo a vote of ten to five have been partisan? partisan,—the three Judges who voted in accordance with the Constitution, or the two who went behind its literal provisions to assist in the counting in of TILDEN?

One thing is certain : whatever is finally agreed upon or decided, one side must be thrown out. When the Commissi selected, both parties took the chances with their eyes open, with the full knowledge that three States must be referred to them, and with the full knowledge of the test questions that would come up with reference to those three States. The Democrats had as much to do with organizing the Commission and with the selection of Judge Bradley as the Republicans. It is, therefore, both disgraceful and dishonorable—it is as infamous as any thing men can be guilty of-for the beate side to abuse the tribunal which it has selected. It only shows the madness of party spirit among extreme politicians. The hope of the situation is that the people—the business, commercial, professional, and laboring elements of the community—will uphold the Commission and abide by its decision, what ever it may be. The abuse comes from the office-grabbers, the betting gamblers, and the frenzied and hungry seekers after spoils and plunder; but they should remember that it is considered honorable even among thieves to stand by their agreements.

UNIVERSAL SCHOOLING. The Chicago Times renews in a feeble way its opposition to compulsory education, and resents the intimation that this opposition is based upon the desire to keep the people illiterate. Its notion is that, as the very existence of a newspaper like the Times depends upon the ability of people to read, the timation is absurd. But it might truthfully have added that the existence of newspaper like the Times depends upon the ability to read merely, and that a more general diffusion of intelligence, which would be the result of universal schooling, would be vastly depressing to a newspaper like the Times. We may also add that, if compulsory education had prevailed when the men were learning English composition, they would have been taught that the standard of public intelligence demands a public treat-ment of certain topics in a different style from that employed by the ruffian and black-

The objection that is urged again is, tha compulsory education will require a police surveillance and interference that will be distasteful, not only to those who refuse to send their children to school, but also to those who now do volum tarily what the law would then require them to do. There is an effort to create the impression that the enforcement of such a law will require a constant visitation of police at every house where there is a child of school age. This is at once untrue and ridiculous Even now a school-census is taken every year, and the law for compulsory attendance would merely require a general registry by districts of all the children of the age a which school-attendance should be required. Those in actual attendance at public schools would need no further attention; those in actual attendance at private schools would have certificates to that effect : and only those in attendance at neither would be subjected to any annoyance. It would be the duty of the School-Inspectors to look after the latter. If the number is small, as the Times professes to believe, then it would require but little surveillance and but little compulsion to enforce the law. In London, where the number of children attending schools has been doubled within the years the law for compulsory education has been in force, the practice is to visit the parents whose children are kept away from school, and ascertain the reason they are not sent. If the child is sick, or if it has not proper clothing, or if there is any other reasonable excuse for keeping it at home, an effort is made to remove the cause for nonattendance, and then attendance is exacted. In cases of resistance without excuse, the parents are fined, but generally the fine is suspended to await compliance with the law within a reasonable time. If the resistance is pertinaciously continued, then the fine is doubled and exacted, and imprisonment for the offense comes lost of all The result of only seven years' application of this law has been to increase the attendance at the public schools from something like 150,000 children to over 300,000 children, and now a case of stubborn resistance is rarely encountered. In Germany, we believe the law requires the authorities to take the children to the school, and provides punishment for the parents who resist this summary procedure; but the acquiescence is now so universal in Germany that a gentleman who has lived in Berlin nearly twenty years in an official capacity says he has never heard of a case where the authorities were obliged to resort to the law to compel attendance. The apprehension of police visitation, consequently, is but a flim-sy pretext for an opposition that has no

merits.
It is likewise a mere quibble to as the public High Schools are free like the common schools, the natural right of a child extends to the High-School education, and that parents and guardians ought, by the same token, to be compelled to send their children to the High Schools. It is scarcely worth while to give such quibbling seriou consideration. No scheme of compulsory education has ever gone beyond an elementary instruction, without which the child grown to manhood is not above the level of the brute, and none has ever inflicted a hardship upon the parent at all com-parable to that inflicted upon the child who is not permitted to go to school at all. The school age is usually fixed be-tween 7 and 14 years, the number of days of actual attendance limited to one hundred in each year, and finally exemption assured upon the passage of an examination in the rudiments of an English common-school education. This is all that is required of those

violated the Constitution to count There in.

Instead of this, the majority of the Commission have stood by the Constitution and the rights of the States. It was impossible that Judge Barder could have made any decision without arousing dissatisfaction, but that the State Rights party should empty its vials of wrath upon him for carrying out the State Rights dectrines, is the most astonishtion they obtain, or seek to obtain, in this regard. Any observing person will hazard the assertion that, of all the persons under 21 years of age in Chicago,—nearly 200,000,— there are rather thousands than hundreds who cannot read nor write, and many more thousands that have not the informat which would be required in a scheme compulsory education. As 66 per cent of the entire number were not in attendance at any school, the danger of an increasing illiterate

ness is conspicuous, and it will become still more so as the city increases in size. There is one phase of this matter which the Times shrewdly ignores altogether. If the State is justified in levying universal taxation for the support of free schools, which falls upon childless persons as well as those who have children, is it not equally justified in compelling parents to send their children to schools? The universal taxation for school purposes can only be based upon the theory that the educational facilities are necessary to the welfare of the State; if so, then it is equally necessary for the welfare of the State that all children should receive instruction. A justification of the one necessarily implies

"NIPPED IN THE BUD."

When the Democrats had abandoned the last ditch and there was nothing but a forlorn hope, BILL SPRINGER, the redoubtable Jumping-Jack from Illinois, was anxious to come a hero. Morre than that, if he could save TILDEN, there was no office in the gift of the Chief Magistrate to which he might not aspire. He saw his opportunity and determined to improve it,—to do or die, so to speak. He set himself in active communication with En MERRITT, of Springfield, and the two great minds, working in a common cause, threat ened to astonish the world. The machinery of Government almost came to a standstill the earth all but ceased to revolve on its axis; men dropped their ordinary avocations and gaped in mute and anxious expectancy; the Democrats with one accord threw up their hats and gave three cheers and a tiger : the Republicans looked about for a very small hole to creep out of, and TILDEN asked SPRINGER whether he would prefer to be Secretary of State or Minister to England, when it was announced that the Illinois Jumping Jack had discovered an ineligible Elector in this State

Yesterday was the day when Springer was to spring to his feet, and, in a few well-chosen periods illustrated by a number of apt hand-springs, was to startle the whole country and arrest the count of the Electoral vote for good and all by objecting to the vote of Mr. CHAPPER, of Illinois.

CHAPPEE was a Welchman, CHAPPEE was a thief, was understood to be the refrain Springer's proposed objection, which was further to state that CHAPPEE was and nad been since 1868 a United States Com missioner, had never resigned, and could not therefore legally act nor vote as a Presidential Elector. As this was to settle the case. Springer held in his own hand the key to the Presidential question, and he proposed to ruthlessly open the flood-gates and incontinently drown Mr. Haves and the whole Republican party waiting outside That was a solemn and awful moment yes terday about 2:30 o'clock, when Illinois was reached in the call of the States. A deep and absorbing melancholy settled down like a great, black cloud upon the Republican side of the Joint Convention; the smiles of the Democrats on the other side phere; the people in the galleries hung over railings at imminent peril of lives; the voice of the tellers was hushed in the land, and the shamble of the pages suspended for the occasion; the reporters pencils came to a halt, the gavel of the presiding officer was lifted menacingly, not a sound was to be heard, and all eyes were turned by common consent upon the seat oc-cupied by Springer, awaiting the fatal jump.

There was Springer, sure enough, but he did not spring; he did not turn any somersaults: he did not so much as rise from his seat. There he sat, the observed of all observers, but his head drooped upon his breast, he lifted not his voice for TILDEN. and never said "CHAFFEE" once. A single moment on such occasions has been likened to an eternity, and the great crowd suspended breath so long while waiting for Springer's promised gyrations that it was with difficulty the habit of breathing was resumed. Then there was disgus and disappointment where there had been premature jubilation, and the light broke in upon the cloud that rested upon the Republicans. The buzz of the galler-ies recommenced, the busy scraping of the lead pencils was resumed, the tellers went on with their duties, the pages began to gal-lop to make up for lost time, TILDEN at the other end of the telegraph wire relapsed into a comatose state with something very like an oath, and Springer as a public reformer was unanimously voted a fraud. The trouble was that CHAPPER got to Washington just in time to spoil Springer's exhibition. He showed o conclusively that he was not a Welchman. nor a thief, nor even a United States Commissioner, that Springer found his jumping board pulled from under him, and the grand leap which had been so extensively advertised was indefinitely postponed. The result is that the Illinois vote has been counted, and Springer will be neither Secretary of State nor Minister to England.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 10.—Would you be good enough to publish the clause of your city or State Constitution limiting the indebtedness which any city may incur? We are amending our City Charter, and are discussing that proposition, among others. You will greatly oblige

JONK R. SMITH. The provision in the Constitution of Illin

The provision in the Constitution of Illinois on this subject is as follows:

No county, city, township, school-district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to an amount, including existing indobtedness, in the agreente exceeding 5 per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for the State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, school-district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before or at the time of doing so, pure de for the collection of a direct annual tax melient to pay the interest on such debt, as it als due, and also to pay and discharge the print in thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same. [Art. 9, Sec. 12, Constitution of 1870.]

hundreds of millions of irredeemable Japanese greenbacks. So long as these lasted the Japa had a splendid time, as the Turks did with the money they got from England. At last their legal-tenders gave out, and then they com-menced pilling up the most oppressive taxes menced piling up the most oppressive taxe upon the peasantry. This gave rise to severa civil wars, some of which came near overthrow ing the Government. Now they have turned about and compenced to reform by cutting down expenses, dismissing superfluous officials and inaugurating economy in all departments. The story is nothing new. Our own country has had the same experiences, but the Japanese, being more expert and industrious than we, commenced and finished their financial folly with more expedition.

MARY CLEMMER, in the Independent, gives this lively description of Senator Monrow of the night the Joint Committee finally agreed

this lively description of Senator Morror on the night the Joint Committee finally agreed upon the Arbitration Plan:

At their decisive meeting, Senator Edwinds announced to the House Committee the proposition of Senator Conkilno—viz., that four Justices be appointed, with power to name the fifth. Senator Conkilno—viz., that four Justices be appointed, with power to name the fifth. Senator Conkilno—right proposition with great earnestness. Senator Edwinds dwelt upon the geographical fitness of the men chosen. . . Conkilno and Edwinds were followed by Bayard, who made a strong appeal in the same direction. Then came slience. Every man fixed his eyes upon the floor, and tried to look through the carpet into futurity. The one who stirred first, like one of Dante's helpless souls, was Senator Morron, a prisoner in his chair. He lifted with his hand one lifeless limb, then another. He struck his canes upon the floor—not in rage, but appsrently in aheer anxiety. He brought down his heavy black brows, and shut his reon jaw, like the spring-lock of a heavy cheek, as if it were never to be opened again. It was he who was alone, strangely alone. Alack! that he should live to see the sight—Thuman and Bayard. Conkilno and Edwinds one in a common canes. That cause they declared to be "Their Country." So the great partians ast alone. That was a strange last night. Outside, it was like a second day, paler, yet more lustrons than the one that weut with the setting sun. The young moon slid down the western sky, out of sight. But all night long Liberty stood above her blazing star in the Capitol dome, and its splendor paled only before the returning sun. You know how it was within. How tired-ont men fell asleep at their watch, and how the one who had the best right to sink slept not at all. How for fifteen hours the blighted man sat in his chair, under that tense strain of mental condict, and at 2 o'clock of the morning gathered up his waning forces for his last brave words in the context. He knew all had gone against him, yet w

The captivating widow OLIVER, who has brought suit against SIMON CAMERON for breach-of-promise, laying her damages at \$50,-000, was appointed to a place in the Treasury veteran Senator is almost four-score, and the widow about a score-and-a-half. She declares that her affections are blighted and her heart broken. This was the letter of recommenda-

broken. This was the letter of recommendation:

Harrishurs, Sopt. 25, 1875.—Death Mr. Secritarian: The bearer, Mrs. Oliver, is the daughter of an officer of the United States Navy in antewar times, and the wrife of another officer of the navy, who was killed or died on the other side during the Rebellion. She has come to Washington in search of employment, with letters to me from friends of mine in New Orleans. I knew her father, and she is highly recommended as a good woman. She is very poor, and thinks a letter from me to Col. Bussow will procure her employment. If you think so, it will make her happy, and I have often found happiness in making others happy. Truly yours, Simon Cameron, Hox. B. H. Bristow.

A Columbus (O.) letter to the Philadelphia Press says that "No man watches the progress of political events as, day by day, the great trial proceeds, with greater interest or more intelligently than Gov. HAYES. Yet he preserves his wonted marvelous calmness and self-poise. He does absolutely nothing,—tries to do nothing,—never tried to do anything to make him-self President. He refused to vote for himself. He refused to expend money for himself. He never alludes to himself. He is modest to a fault, if it can ever become a fault. No man is so nonchalant about the thing as HAYES. He bides his time. He believes in God and the people; and, as he has never bothered himself to try to manipulate polities in his own behalf, he calmly awaits the verdict, and when it comes. whether it shall raise bim to the Presidency or leave him in the Governor's office, he will still smile and be happy and contented."

The Albany Evening Journal shows how much TH.DEN has saved by reason of the failure of his agents to carry out his wishes. It proves that he is actually richer by \$350,000 than he expect-

\$358,000

A slight rise took place last week in the premium on gold, the cause whereof the Nation thus explains:

In Wall street the price of gold has advanced from 1044@107% to 106@106%. The upward turn was started by the purchases of speculators who had trusted that the President would come out with the statement that we are on the eve of resumption. Such a statement from such a source could have been used effectively in driving gold lower; in default of it there was an immediate buying of gold to cover short sales. Succeeding this demand came the news that the Porte had issued a circular which imperils the peace of Europe; and this caused a decline of %604 in consols in London and strengthened the gold premium here. There is, however, no good commercial reason why gold should advance much if any. The Syndicate are selling 4½ per cent bonds rapidly, and all United States bonds are in good demand.

Sam Bowles' paper says that "The revival of the blue-glass cure is more general in Western Massachusetts than even the obvious religious quickening under Moody. It is one of those fashions or manias which, if they don't benefit, certainly do no injury to their victims. A great eertainly do no injury to their victims. A great many housewives are experimentally hanging their conservatory windows with cerulean glass before bringing their witted human plants under its influence. Incidentally, too, one of our local industries is reaping considerable benefit from the fashionable "cure," the Berkshire Glass Works having begun the extensive manufacture of the mazarin-blue panes. And we ought very soon to get local returns from our heavy and general investment in the Pleason on theory of blue light as the new fountain of health."

The Democratic office-seekers are foam The Democratic office-seckers are foaming at the mouth with rage at the count of Florids for HAYES. They say they have been deceived and ruined. What is the use of their making such a fuss about it! Were they such greese as to suppose that a seven-spot could beat an eight in any legitimate game! Why didn't they examine

The count, as far as gone, pans out as fol-3 Arkansas 4 Conneticut 21 Delaware 11 Georgia 5 Indiana Kentucky Total......50 Louisiana is the next State called.

The Democracy have learned one us

Congress. The Republicans have to step forward and defend the States against the centralizing as Democrats.

but just now they are planning to roll

Now comes the tug of wah, but there will

Young Mr. Sears, of Boston, was \$50,000 by his lawyers for securing a feerpretation of his father's will, and othe matter by paying \$25,000.

Senator Ferry, President pro tempore date, has received from Montana a feather feet long, from a black eagle, the sender wanted him to certify the election of Feet it, and asking him, in case Hayes is compare the quill part, and in case Tilden is to use the feathered as

use the quill part, and in case Tilden is counted to use the feathered end.

Georfe Knapp, the editor of the Missouri Billoun, recently celebrated the fiftieth anniver of his connection with that journal. He can that office as a "devil," on the 8th of Jane 1827, and gradually worked his way upward, for many years he has controlled one of the impresspapers in the Mississippi Valley.

Oliver S. Chapman, a prominent and was citizen of Canton, Mass., died on the 7th last was the father of Mr. William O. Chapman, only resident partner in Chicago of the first only resident partner in Chicago of the father-in-law Mr. William A. French, of the same firm. He been largely identified with railroad interest the West.

months. The request is sure to cause ment, whether it be granted or denied Prince is not likely soon to get his depends upon France for it.

Gen. Rufus Ingalis and Col. William Gen. Rufus Ingalis and Col. William Meyers left their posts at San Francisco for a trip ut Sandwich Islands, and their duties are now filled by clerks,—much to the diseatisfaction, said, of Quartermaster-General Meigs. The much speculation as to the secret object of mission, which has been undertaken, it is belie at the instance of Gen. Grant.

The Nation advises the Mesers. Lipping print a cheap edition of Sir Edmans "Shall and Will," and employ New proof-readers to carry out its precepts in publications. The first branch of the as at least, is valuable, and ought to de ast Many persons in the West would like a more intimate acquaintance with "a "ell"."

ment of Mr. Moody and the revival work. In they manifest a singular sweetness, frankness, and brotherly courtesy toward Mr. Moody, both through the press and the pulpit. The Rev. E. E. Bairs grave disapprobation has been scarcely echeci, though there are provises for future critician should the evangelist provoke it.

The new Trinity Church in Boston, of which the Rev. Phillips Brooks is pastor, was consensed last Friday. It is said to be the most costly, saccious, and beautiful religious edifice in that my. The Committee dared to innovate upon the institutions of the Episcopal Church in respect of Gaths architecture, and built a church without a pilita. A most commendable and gratifying features of the consecration was the announcement that, siliculate church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detuned in the church had cost \$750,000, there was no detailed in the church without a pilot \$750,000 the second in the church without \$750

to be forever free.

Clara Morris is superstitions. At the hearsal of a new piece she often picks up to on the stage; if she finds an odd number firmly convinced that she will have good it ing her engagement; if an oven number shout for trouble. Knowing of this feeling thager of the Union Square Theatre took pains three mails on the stage at the limit

out for trouble. Knowing of this feeling the manager of the Union Square Theatre took pains to put three mails on the stage at the last rehearm! of "Miss Multon," and to clear away all others. She found them and was rejoiced, but dismay she her a moment afterwards on picking up three darmalis,—making six in all. Her husband had been at the same game with the manager, and they had thwarded each other. The run of the piece was unlucky, being interrupted by the Brookiya fix and by the serious lilness of Miss Morris.

William Clarke killed his sweetheart at New Haven twenty-two years ago, because she jilled him and promised to marry another man, when he considered unworthy of her. He declared that he considered unworthy of her. He declared that he murder was deliberate, and that he acted on his conviction of what was best for the girl's hapiness; but he was acquitted on the trial, on the ground of insanity. He was remanded to be County Jail, but has not been tried again from his day to this, and is now in the State's Prison without having been sentenced. He has applied for removal to an insane-asylum. His petition his brought the hardships of his case into palis notice, and it is probable he will be released. If

notice, and it is probable he will be released. It has never shown any other signs of insanity that the killing of the girk Probably he would have had his deserts had he been hanged, according a his very polite and reasonable request.

The new radical weekly, the \*\*Frolution, speaks pretty plainly of Air. Charles O'Conor, including him in its iist of candidates for myth-making heaves. "From a strictly legal point of view," any the critic, "the man has never done anything so merit his inchense reputation. We all know that he is trascible and insulting in the management of cases, an instance of which is afforded in his recent flat insult to the members of the Compression. A great deal of Mr. O'Conor anytation is unquestionably mythical." While on the subject, it is pleasant to draw from another search a pen-picture of Mr. O'Conor. He is described by subject, it is pleasant to draw from another sea a pen-picture of Mr. O'Conor. He is described a newspaper correspondent thus: "He iss's lrish face, scanty white hair, and a fringe of whi-beard from one ear of the other under his chin

beard from one ear is the other under his face wears an expression of pain. His found and resonant, with a slight brogge no in his speech."

The breach-of-promise suit against Sensit eron is beginning to be funny, especially at charge has found no favor in any respectable. The New York Tribuse, which has found to the parties of the pa ter. The New York Tribune, which has long be bitterly hostile to Cameron, does him the credit say that he has always been a man of his word as if he had promised to marry Mrs. Ofliver, he was marry her in spite of his years and the dilapidat condition of his tender passions; he would do it die in the attempt. As for the widow also is prounced a humbug, if not a blackmailer. But may, after all, have been misunderstood; some lowances should be made for her praiseworthy as bitton,—she wants to add a Roland to her Olive A delightful element of uncertainty is introduced in the affair by a confusion of the ideal of the Oliver woman. There have been exceedingly anxious to get out of it.
Mary Oliver now holds an office in the O
Department, and bears an unblemished
for character; she is not the persecut
eron. Another Mrs. Oliver is a resident town, and has nothing to do with the affair prosecutrix is Mrs. Mary E. Oliver, from G widow of a Confederate officer. She held at in the Treasury Department on the recoma-tion of Senator Cameron, but was dischar-

The self-confidence with which the sver and particularly the average literary in proaches the task of defining the proper proaches the task of defining the proper for journalism is one of the most refreshing in human nature. There seems to be not which persons are so fond of talking ignoral of newspapers. Comparatively few who sy the subject are aware of the difficulties that to be encountered, the concessions that have made to popular tastes, and the value of is suits that are attained. It would be an intended to the task of the concessions that have made to popular tastes, and the value of it suits that are attained. It would be an intended to the control of THE ROYAL BEN

More Concerning the Ty pal Exponents of Thi brated Plan.

Testimony of Hammon complished "Wreek the Continental

Stupendous St Swindling Swindle icy-Holders.

References to Mr. Frost wi strate His Peculiar of Probity.

Pother in Regard to the E

THE CONTINEN HAMMOND'S EVIDES Bectal Dispatch to The Tr.

Msw YORK, Feb. 13.—In the examination to-day, S. N. Cachmati, known among insurprofessional "wrecker," gave setted much surprise and interprit: "I was engaged by L. W. 1874, to buy policies for the Common Nebraska, Kansas, California, the Southern States. Under with Continental plan of Insurance the States in which the Common the amount of the risks taken.
The policies were for thirty ye that, were to be null and void, but of this class of policies was so I

A SWINDLE ON THE POLICE A SWINDLE ON THE POLICE Prost was with me in Californ ber, 1874, to February, 1875. I 1800,000 to \$200,000 of reserve. I offered for policy a policy on the inner, but afterwards purchased right and gave a draft on the (mosey. I paid so much in cash premiums in another Company, never went beyond 50 per cent which I could 'run off' by put ity, and this 50 per cent also penses. I 'ran off' in Nebrask or \$30,000 of the reserve.

'\*\*EIN OFF' BETWEEN \$2,000,00 in all of the States I went to, in all of the States I went to, from Frost that I was to come same business for him in Ne East generally. The contract I work was signed by Frost as F

continental Company. I eggood with the Southern ance Company. This Complew months afterward. I did Company was very good, but from Mr. Frost were to reinsure Life, and I reinsured everybody in it. Mr. Frost had a little were in California, in which how much he made ev one day he told me that or \$4,000 that day for the Con him if the Company was very no; that it was composed of associates. I had a salary first \$7,500 per annum. This lasted when I was cut down to \$5,000.

on the amount of the reserve the salary and commission in amounted to \$26,000. THE WAY I MANAGED ! I would go to a policy-holder w intimidate and tell him that was utterly bankrupt, and we until he would be wilting to sel me on my own terms, which in ed to the amount of the reoff,' including my expenses. I that, according to the law of t

to
THE WRITTEN INSTRCTION FR
Nearly all the policies were m
of married women, but I had m
this law, because I was only the
Frost. My first agreement w
purchase policies was in July, I
I was the Company's General
nati. I knew, at that time,
pany was pretending to be
here, and was inviting
Mr. Frost said they had cen
meet at home at a future time
habilities of the Company were
sened,

liabilities of the Company we sened,

I think this plan was pursue New York companies in regard policy-holders. Mr. Frost's pla derstood them, to continue it eas, until there was not mu gainst the Company, and then rything to the New Jersey Mn The IDEA OF THE 'WI was to buy off all the policies poor health. Two or three pe or two after I had got their relicies. One man numed Currull with rheumatism, I had to he was lying in bed. He policy. He was very aversfirst, but I finally got him to as and a smaller policy on 'the Con which the premiums were p time. This I thought doing tom the did not get any extra I think I 'ran off' all lives on the Facilic slope 500. The reason why I undert for Mr. Everts was because he be necessary to do this for the was

AN ATTEMPT TO ME
in San Francisco, and the Gove
wrote a pamphlet denouncing a
plan as a swindle. H. H. Blak
of the Company in San
I went there, and it we
to bring him into the a
I finally succeeded in doing
paid \$5,000 in gold, and Mr. Fr
Seribner, when they were in C
to pay him \$5,000 more. M
caived a commission of \$0 per c
tad 30 per cent on the new pre

NEW JERSEY M THE SECRETARY OF STATS
Special Dispatch to The
NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The of mitted at Trenton to-day, regrition and management of the Ne Life Insurance Company, reflect J. H. Stedwell, President of the retary of State Kelsey says the gross irregularities of the mans with the fact that the alleg kept almost wholly outside the City of New York, to probable actual insolvency to probable actual insolvency to favorable ruling, was so clear ginoing of the investigation the duty to bring the facts to the Attorney General, with a view injunction against the transil appeared by the examinati well that he had hypothecated bonds belonging to the Compof \$45,000 or \$50,000 to secure made.

made
To him Pensonal I.I on his I
by the Chemical National Bam
aithough he claimed that the
loan had been by him paid over
When it was made, or when or
he was musble to say definit
came out that the loan h
up by D. J. Noyes, the attor
pany, in order, as admitted by

Commissioner Fitzgerald—I am glad to know II. [Laughter.] —
The motion to adopt was agreed to—yeas, 11; nays, 3—Fitzgerald, Ayars, and Senne.
The Committee on Public Charities reported favorably on bills for supplies, as follows: County Agent's oddee, \$18, 366, 16; Insane Asylum. \$4, -948, 24; Poor-House, \$1, 796, 19. Total, \$23, -110, 59. Concarred in.

Commissioner Bradley offered a rei

donate, because it was absurd. The county had expensed \$70,000 on the building. Was it right to drop it now?

It went over for a week under the rales. Commissioner Conly moved that when the Board adjourn it be for two weeks. There was no money in the treasury, and they should not act on any bills until there was. Agreed to.

Commissioner Senne desired to know what had become of his resolution in regard to reducing expenses, offered two weeks ago.

Commissioner Conly, Chairman of the Committee on Public Service, said they had had no opportunity to consider it.

Commissioner Senne moved that the Board resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider what could be done in that regard.

The President decided the motion to be out order.

The Board then adjanced.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Arrived, steamship
City of Chester, from Liverpool.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—Arrived, steamship
Illinois, from Liverpool,

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Steamships State of Indiana, Anglica, and Egypt, from New York, have arrived out.

A White Negro Child.

Through Mr. M. Hartman, who resides Lake Peirneur, we learn that some m since the wife of Joseph Parker, a black we gave birth to a child perfectly white, with as white as cotton. The father is a mu man. The incident is certainly quite renable.

ts "tumbled to" the "Plan," they are planning to roll away

ring \$25,000.

President pro tempore of the Senfrom Montana a feather over two hack eagle, the sender saying he rify the election of President with an in case Hayes is counted in to and in case Tilden is counted in ed end.

the editor of the Missouri Republishment of the fiftieth anniversary with that journal. He entered devil, "on the 8th of January, ly worked his way upward, until has controlled one of the leading Mississippi Valley.

man, a prominent and wealthy Mass., died on the 7th inst. He Mr. William O. Chapman, the tiner in Chicago of the firm of Co., and the father-in-law of cench, of the same firm. He had insee I will a line with railroud interests in lines.

ince Lonis Napoleon, who is now on his 20th year, will soon apply oturn to France and be enrolled hich he will be eligible in a few nest is sure to game some excitations are granted or denied. The young hy soon to get his uniform if he need for it.

its and Col. William Meyers have ian Francisco for a trip to the sand their duties are now fulment to the disastisfaction, it is astor-General Meigs. There is as to the secret object of the beep undertaken, it is believed, Gen. Grant.

es the Mesurs. Lippincott to relition of Sir Edmund Head's," and employ New England arry out its precepts in all their first branch of the suggestion, and ought to be acted upon. he West would like to have a quaintance with "shall and treather the second s

iepublican says the Boston Unisemselves credit by their treatand the revival work. So far
gular sweetness, frankness, and
toward Mr. Moody, both through
pulpit. The Rev. E. E. Hale's
ion has been scarcely echeed,
provises for future criticism,
at provoke it.

Church in Boston, of which
rooks is pastor, was consecrated
said to be the most costly, spai religious edifice in that city,
all religious edifice in that city,
all religious edifice in that city,
all to innovate upon the tradisai (Church in respect of Gothic
suit a church without a philar.
In and gratifying feature of the
cannouncement that, although
t \$750,000, there was no debt
a of the seats in the edifice are

perstitious. At the last rece she often picks up the nails
inds an odd number she is
it she will have good luck durif an oven number she looks
owing of this feeling the manuare Theatre took pains to put
age at the last rehearsal of
it to clear away all others. She
rejoiced, but dismay seized
sards on picking up three other
in ail. Her husband had been
it the manager, and they had
t. The run of the piece was
rrupted by the Brooklyn fire

tenced. He has applied for e-asylum. His petition has ips of his case into public able he will be released. He other signs of insanity than he Probably he would have been hanged, according to asonable request.

eekly, the Evolution, speaks Charles O'Conor, including lidates for myth-making bondy legal point of view, "says has never done anything to putation. We all know that sulting in the management of which is afforded in his recent sembers of the Compromise

which is afforded in his recent sembers of the Compromise t deal of Mr. O'Conor's repu-bly mythical." While on the to draw from another source O'Conor. He is described by condent thus: "He has an te hair, and a fringe of white the other under his chin. ression of pain. His voice is the alight brogge noticeable

ise suit against Senator Cameruny, especially since the stor in any respectable quarifilme, which has long been seron, does him the credit to been a man of his word, and harry Mrs. Oliver, he would do it or a for the widow she is promot a blackmailer. But she sen misunderstood; some alide for her praiseworthy amidd a Roland to her Oliver, or uncertainty is introduced confusion of the identity oman. There have been effeld, two of whom are o get out of it. One Mrs. an office in the Comptroller's an unblemished reputation not the persecutor of Camerus of the confusion of the state of the persecutor of Camerus of the persecutor of the p

estimony of Hammond, the Ace tug of wah, but there will complished "Wrecker" of the Continental Life. PERSONAL.

Stupendous Success in swindling Swindled Policy-Holders.

HE ROYAL BENGALEE.

fore Concerning the Two Princi-

pal Exponents of This Cele-

brated Plan.

ences to Mr. Frost which Demonstrate His Peculiar Ideas of Probity.

other in Regard to the Equally Rotten New Jersey Mutual.

THE CONTINENTAL.

HAMMOND'S EVIDENCE.

Social Dispatch to The Tribune.

YORK, Feb. 12.—In the Contine For York, Feb. 12.—In the Continental examination to-day, S. N. Hammond, of the still known among insurance men as a desional "wrecker," gave testimony that are much surprise and interest. He said in "I was engaged by L. W. Frost in May, C. to buy policies for the Company, and went Netraska, Kansas, California, and afterwards the Southern States. Under what is known as Continental plan of insurance, a certain cross left with the insurance departments the States in which the Company does busitable the serve is increased in proportion to the States in which the Company does business. This reserve is increased in proportion to amount of the risks taken in the States. Depolicies were for thirty years, and, after at were to be null and yold, but the 'loading' this class of policies was so high (from 125 is 1834 per cent) that they came almost as high as the life premiums. a which the 'loading' was only from 25 to 30 great. By 'loading' I mean the amount almed for expenses, etc. This plan of insur-

A SWINDLE ON THE POLICY-HOLDERS. I SWINDLE ON THE POLICY-HOLDERS.
Inct was with me in California from September, 1876, to February, 1875. I 'ran off' from 18,000 to \$200,000 of the California I offered for the old piky a policy on 'the Continental in but afterwards purchased the policy outsigned gave a draft on the Company for the next. I paid so much in cash and so much in in another Company, but the amount in another Company, but the amount sent to be producted in a succession of the reserve, and lead 'run off' by purchasing the poly, and this 50 per cent also covered my expens. I 'ran off' in Nebraska about \$25,000

e 20,000 of the reserve.

"An off' in Nebraska about \$25,000 or 20,000 of the reserve."

"AN OFF' BETWHEN \$2,500,000 AND \$3,000,000 hall of the States I went to, and understand has Frost that I was to come back and do the ham Frost that I was to come back and do the mae business for him in New York and the Est generally. The contract I made to do this work was signed by Frost as President of the Catinental Company. I reinsured about \$2,000 with the Southern Life |Insur-use Company. This Company failed a few months afterward. I did not think this Company was very good, but my instructions from Mr. Frost were to reinsure in the Southern les, and I reinsured everybody in this Company that was

hat was a large state of the st as the amount of the reserve that I 'ran off.' My slary and commission in California alone assumed to \$26,000.

Itself you to a policy-holder whom I wanted to inimitate and tell him that the Continental runtierly bankrupt, and work on his fears and he would be willing to sell out his policy to see any own terms, which in no case amounted to the amount of the reserve to be 'run of,' including my expenses. I knew perfectly that secondaries to the that, according to the law of the State of New fork, a married woman could not dispose of her policy, but I generally got the woman in whose favor the policy was made to write her ame across the face of it. This was according

This was according to the policies were made out in favor of married women, but I had nothing to do with this law, because I was only the agent of Mr. frost. My first agreement with Mr. Frost to packase policies was in July, 1874. Before that I was the Company's General Agent at Cincinstil I knew, at that time, that the Company was pretending to be perfectly solvent knew, and was inviting new risks, but Mr. Frost said they had certain amounts to seet at home at a future time, and, unless the labilities of the Company were materially lessured.

Ithink this plan was pursued by most of the New York companies in regard to their Southern beity-holders. Mr. Frost's plans were, as I universicod them, to continue the wrecking protest, antil there was not much liability left cause the Company, and then to transfer everything to the New Jersey Mutual.

THE IDEA OF THE 'WRECKING' was to buy off all the policies held by men in poor health. Two or three persons died a day of two after I had got their release on their policies. One man named Curran, who was very lift with rheumatism, I had to talk with while he was lying in bed. He had a \$10,000 policy. He was very averse to the plans at last, but I finally got him to agree to take \$1,000 and a smaller policy on 'the Continental plan,' on which the premiums were prepaid for some time. This I thought doing very well for the Company, for the man shortly afterward died, but I did not get any extra per centage for it. I think I ran off!' all the risks on the Pacific slope except 400 or 500. The reason why I undertook the business low Mr. Everts was because he told me it would be necessary to do this for the Company. There

as An ATTEMPT TO MOB ME
in San Francisco, and the Governor of Alabama
write a pamphlet demouncing me and the whole
blan as a swindle. H. H. Blake was the agent
of the Company in Sain Francisco when
I went there, and it was pretty hard
to bring him into the afrangement, but
limity succeeded in doing it. He had to be
all \$6,000 in gold, and Mr. Frost and G. Hilton
cribner, when they were in California, agreed
to pay him \$5,000 more. Mr. Blake also recented a commission of 30 per cent on the profits
and to per cent on the new premiums."

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Dribuse.

NEW YORE, Feb. 12.—The official report submitted at Trenton to-day, regarding the condition and management of the New Jersey Mutual lie Insurance Company, reflects severely upon J. B. Stedwell, President of the Company. Sectionary of State Kelsey says that the evidence of grown progularities of the management, coupled with the fact that the aileged assets were test almost wholly outside the State, in as City of New York, to say nothing of probable actual insolvency under the most laurable ruling, was so clear at the very between the control of the laurable ruling, was so clear at the very between the control of the laurable ruling, was so clear at the very between the first property of the facts to the attention of the Attempt General, with a view to procuring an animation against the transfer of the assets. THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S REPORT. mer General, with a view to procuring an action against the transfer of the assets.

Speared by the examination of Mr. Stoduth that he had hypothecated the Government has belonging to the Company to the extent 16,000 or \$50,000 to secure a loan of \$7,000

the PERSONALLY ON HIS INDIVIDUAL NOTE the Cheraical National Bank of New York; though he claimed that the proceeds of the had been by him paid over to the Company. It was made, or when or how it was paid, as mable to say definitely, but finally it out that the loan had been taken by D. J. Noyes, the attorney of the Comy, as order, as admitted by Stodwell, that

the bonds might be on hand to produce at the examination. This loan Stedwell swore had been negotiated by himself, without the authority of the Board of I brectors, and without the knowledge of

ANY INDIVIDUAL STEMBER OF THE BOARD. The report concludes by Mr. Fackler's final report. The reserve on out sanding policies is actually \$1,997.017, which slone increases the Company's deficit \$197,000 beyond the amount approximated in his preliminary report, or to a total of \$618,500, and this, too, on the assumption that the mortgages submitted and examined are worth their face, which, from positive valuations made, I seriously question.

STATE AFFAIRS.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—Speaker Shaw came down upon the absentees and junketing committee by having the roll called and putting

committee by having the roll called and putting them upon record. The call, as every one knew it would do, disclosed no quorum present, and the House adjourned. With the junketing that is going on and with the absence of the Pententiary Committee on a much-needed investigation of the State-House labor-contract business, there is little prospect of much being done before Wednesday.

At 5 o'clock the Senate met pursuant to adjournment, without a quorum, and adjourned. Secretary of State Harlow to-day issued the certificate of the election of David Davis as United States Senator and forwarded it to him to Bloomington by a special messenger. This settles whatever doubts may have existed as to Judge Davis' acceptance of the Senatorship.

The State Board of Agriculture meets in adjourned session to-morrow to decide upon the location of the next State Fair.

WISCONSIN. WISCONSIN.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna

Madison, Wis., Feb. 12:—Both Houses had sessions this evening and disposed of considerable business. In the Senate bills were concurred in to make insanity ground for divorce; to protect wild pigeous in their nesting-grounds. Mr. Vance, of Milwaukee, offered a resolution that the Chicago Milwaukee, offered a resolution that the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad be required to certify, under oath, the number of bonds of said Company registered for the purpose of voting, the names in which such bonds are registered, whether any are registered "to bearer," and who votes on the same, and what amount of bonds were voted, with a copy of all rules and regulations relative to the election of officers of such Company. Some objections were made to the resolution, but the Speaker decided that it related to business already before the Legislature, and it was received and laid over. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad be

INDIANA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—The Legislature did nothing of interest or importance at its ses-sion to-day.

CASUALTIES.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Dribune.
OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—A fatal kerosene acci dent occurred this morning, resulting in the death of Mrs. Caroline Lambert, who would have been 101 years old had she lived till the 19th of February. She had long been afflicted with a pain in the wrist, and was in the habit of with a pain in the wrist, and was in the habit of bathing it in kerosene off. While thus engaged to-day, she spilled some off on her clothes. She then filled her pipe to take a smoke, and, while lighting the same, set fire to the saturated clothing by a spark, and was instantly enveloped in the flames. She screamed for assistance, but was not heard, owing to noisy children downstairs. She finally fell heavily on the floor, which alarmed her relatives down-stairs, who came to her assistance and extinguished the flames. She was so terribly burned that she died this afternoon.

To the Western Associated Press.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 12.—Caroline Lambert, aged 101 years, died this afternoon. This morning, while dressing a sore arm with kerosene, she spilled some on her clothes, which she accidentally ignited, and burned herself almost to a crisp.

THE BAYLISS DISASTER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 12.—The report that the steamer Lizzie Bayliss, of this city, exploded her boilers near Alton Saturday evening, was her boilers near Alton Saturday evening, was incorrect. The boat was burned from the explosion of a lamp. The engineer was repairing the engine, when he heard the explosion in the cabin. He rushed up-stairs, and saw that the cabin was on fire. Charley and Oliver Grinnell, sons of the proprietor, were asleep in the cabin. The engineer succeeded in rousing Charley, but could not wake Oliver. They broke the transom over the door of his room, but the flames were upon them, and they were obliged to retreat. Charley atterwards saw his brother come out of his room into the flames and try to get ont, but he soon suffocated and fell to the floor, where he was burned to death. The rest of the crew, seven in number, escaped with their lives, but saved nothing. In twenty minutes after the fire broke out the steamer was burned to the water's edge.

DROWNED. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MANISTEE, Mich., Feb. 12.—Last November a man named Charles Hintz suddenly disappeared from friends and acquaintanees in this city. He was last seen in a saloon, and went out to-He was last seen in a saloon, and went out to-wards the river, saying he was going across. Diligent search was made for him by his wife, who finally concluded that her busband had gone off to get work. Yesterday his body was discovered floating in the river without marks or bruises. The Coroner's verdict was acci-dental drowning. He leaves two children in destitute circumstances.

ACCIDENTALLY STRANGLED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 12.—John Adams,

12 years old, residing in Bay City, while playing with a clothes-line in his father's yard last evening, made a noose and put it over his head. His feet slipped while swinging, and, letting his weight on the line, choked him to death in a few moments.

SEVERELY INJURED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 12.—Mr. John Larsen, KENOSHA, Wis., Jab. 12.—Mr. John Larsen, a resident of this place, was thrown from his buggy this forencon by the sudden starting of his horse. His injuries are of a serious character. The ankle bone of his right leg was broken, and several severe bruises sustained. The horse was prevented from running away by the timely help of the bystanders.

FINANCIAL. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 12.—J. H. D. Warren, COLDWATER, Mich., Feb. 12.—J. H. D. Warren, a retailer of groceries for a number of years, made an assignment to-day to T. C. Ethridge. His assets and liabilities are not ascertained, but he cannot pay in full.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—T. Wolston and Messrs. W. H. Waiker & Co., large whisky firms, have suspended. Liabilities of Wolston, \$00,000. Assets, \$70,000. Walker's is not known. The trouble of the last-named firm was brought about by the failure of Wolston and others. They hope to resume.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—It is understood E. W. Clark will act as Receiver of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and Chancellor Williamson and the Secretary of the Company as Assignees of the Company.

There are rumors here that a Receiver has been appointed for the New Jersey Central Railroad.

Railroad.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12.—Mr. Brazenell, father of the local Roadmaster of the Alton Railroad, died very suddeuly this afternoon of apoplexy, aged 6i vears.

WILKESBARRE, Fa., Feb. 12.—M. A. Kearney, Mayor of this city, died suddenly last night. The City Council is in a dilemma as to who shall be his successor, the chapter not providing for such an emergency, and a special meeting is in session this evening.

KANKAKER, Ill., Feb. 12.—The wife of S. B. Burchard, of this city, died suddenly yesterday morning. She was in almost ordinary health until within a few moments before her death. She was the daughter of the late William Morris, of Onarga, Ill. Mr. Burchard is a second time a widower, his first wife having died two years ago.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

PROBLA, Ill., Feb. 12.—Funeral services over the remains of Jacob Yeisler took place to-day. The deceased was an old member of the Peoria Fire Department, and the entire force turned out to-day to escort his remains to the grave. Their carts were draped in mourning, and Spencer's Band led the procession.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution Yesterday of the Murderer Green at Pittsburg, Pa.

He Goes to His Death Bnoyed Up with the Hope of Post Mortem Salvation.

A Farmer of California Tries to Bribe Secretary Chandler with \$300.

The North Carolina Distillers in Armed Rebellion Against Uncle Sam.

EXECUTED. EXECUTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pittsbuso, Pa., Veb. 12.—Green retired to bed Sunday night about 10 o'clock, and the Deputics who watched in his cell report that he slept quietly. At 7 o'clock he arose and dressed in the clothes provided by Sheriff Fife. His spiritual advisers strived about 8 o'clock, and spiritual advisers arrived about 8 o'clock, and religious exercises were indulged in for some time, and the sacrament administered. While these services were going on, his wife arrived and was admitted to the cell of the doomed and was admitted to the cell of the doomed man. This meeting was very affecting, but short. After embracing her affectionately, Green gave her his testament and a small psalm-book, and bade her meet him in heaven. At a quarter to 12 the Sheriff arrived and informed Green that his time had come. Quietly the condemned man rose and prepared for the fatal scene. His arms were pinloned, and, preceded by Sheriff Fife and followed by his spiritual advisers and the Deputy Sheriffs, the melancholy procession took its way to the scaffold, where it arrived at six minutes of 12. Without any apparent trepidation, Green ascended the fatal machine and stood upon the drop with the soose swinging above him. Prayer drop with the noose swinging above him. Prayer was made by the Rev. Dermitt. Upon its conclusion, Green stepped forward and addressed a few words to those present, thanking the officers for their many kindnesses and the officers for their many kindnesses and bidding all good-by and to meet him in Heaven. Sheriff Fife now adjusted the noose, and Deputy Pearson pulled the white cap over the face of the condemned man, bidding him good-by. All slowly descended the scaffold-steps. Pausing a second at the bottom, the Sheriff turned around, and, with a quick movement of his foot, touched the fatal trigger. The drop fell, and just six minute's after 12. Green swung into eternity. Death came rapidly. At first, a slight twitching of the lower limbs was seen, and then all was still. The attending physician states that no puise at all was felt after nine minutes from the time the drop fell. After hanging twenty-three minutes the body was taken down, placed in a coffin, and taken to the jall office, where it was delivered to Mr. Spencer, to whom Green had willed it. Everything passed off quietly, and no unseemly misadventure interfered with the solemnity of the occasion.

MURDEROUS DISTILLERS. NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—A North Carolina special says that while United States Commissioner Capt. W. G. B. Morris was engaged in the trial of Walter Newman for alleged violation of Revenue laws, with Deputy Marshals Harkins and Merrill in attendance, the Court was startled by the sound of firearms, and, in a few moments, the house was surrounded by armed men, who began indiscriminate firing into the room. The Commissioner and Capt. Mer-rill fied, but Capt. Harkins drew his revolver and fired upon his assailants, wounding one named Fisher, and in turn was shot down and would have been killed but for Newman and George Rhodes. Fisher was brought to Hen-George Rhodes. Fisher was brought to Hendersonville Jail. His brothers made an attack later upon the jail, but were put to flight with loss of Wash Fisher, mortally wounded.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Cartersville, Ga., says that Licut. McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in the Frog Mountains by illicit distillers in ambush, attacks upon the Government forces having been made by distillers, thirty in number, under cover of night.

DESPERADOES ARRESTED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
St. Louis, Feb. 12.—The bighwaymen who have been operating in the suburbs of this city and over in Illinois for some months past have at last been hunted down by the police, and three of them—John Binyon, Charles Miller, and John L. Ryan—are now in custody, having been arrested within the past forty-eight hours. After his capture, Binyon gave the gang away, and detailed the history of their operations. He asserts that Miller first told their secrets to a woman, who in turn gave the police a clew on which to work. Binyon states that Ryan is the man who robbed and shot Farmer Grau about a month ago, Grau dying a few days afterwards of his wound. Ryan is also the man who gave Officer Puveese such a terrible beating on the same day that Officer Bielfield was killed. Binyon is a plumber, Ryan a laborer, and Miller a variety performer by occupation. They have been hitherto unknown in police arrests, hence the difficulty in securing their detection ere this. a woman, who in turn gave the police a

A KNAVE AND A FOOL. A KNAVE AND A FOOL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Fob. 12.—United States Deputy
Marshal Finnegrass brought to this city from
Marysville last night Tassey Stewart, a farmer
in the vicinity of Wheatland, Yuba County, as a
prisoner on the charge of attempting to bribe Secretary of the Interior Chandler to render decision in his rayor in a contest over a title to a quarter section of United States land. He a quarter section of United States land. He wrote to Secretary Chandler, in October last, and again in November, offering him \$300 for a prompt and favorable decision. Chandler referred the letters to the Attorney General, who transmitted them to District-Attorney Coghlan with instructions to bring Stewart to justice. Stewart, when arrested, intimated that he thought the outgoing Administration would be ready to take advantage of an opportunity to make money. The United States Grand Jury found an indictment against Stewart Frilay last.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribune.
CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 12.—Sunday morning about 2 o'clock a man named James D. Radeliffe was arrested for breaking into H. C. Core's jew-elry store in this city. Radeliffe and a man named Edgar Smith had taken into their confinamed Edgar Smith had taken into their confidence a young man named Edward Bowman, a runner for the Globe Hotel, and Bowman informed the officers, who, for three nights, lay in waiting. Radelife and Bowman both entered the store through a back door, and being overanxious to secure his man, Bowman gave the alarm too soon, and Radelife came near getting away. For some reason Smith failed to appear. Yesterday he was arrested on the charge of stealing some clothing from a line, and gave bail in \$50, and before another warrant could be issued he had skipped the town. Radeliffe is in jail.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Fr. WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 12.—To-day Sheriff Munson arrested James Hartman, Walter Dun ham, and Perry Tracey on a charge of murder ing James O'Brien on the night of Nov. 17. On the morning of Nov. 18, O'Brien's body was found in the canal, and a Coroner's jury found that he had been robbed and pushed into the canal. No clew to his murderers was obtained until a day or two since, when evidence came to light which unmistakably fastens the crime upon Hartman, and shows the others to have been ac-

ITINERANT THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARMER CITY, Feb. 12.—Four tramp-thieves, arrested in Taylorville, Ill., with a lot of pocket.

knives, razors, and pistois in their possession, which were stolen from Kelley Bros', hardware store here Thurs lay night, were to-day brought here by Marshal Neal for trial. They were held in bonds of \$300 each, and are now in jall at Clinton. They are sure of a term at Joliet. AN OFFICER KILLED. Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 12.—Deputy-Marshal H.
H. Hughes, while attempting to arrest two men
named Green and Miller, at a point about six
miles from Independence, Mo., Saturday even

ing, was shot and killed by them. Green and Miller were charged with shooting at some parties at West Kansas City a few days ago, and had fied to the country. Marshal Ligget, with a posse, has started in pursuit of the murderers.

DANGEROUSLY CUT. DANGEROUSLY CUT.

Special Dispatch to The Drivers.

KENOSHA, Wis., Feb. 12.—The community was startled to-day by the report that a quarrel of a serious nature had taken place between a man named Mike Griffin and his step-son, John Maddox, at an early hour this moraing. The report proved true, the latter having received a dangerous wound from a knife, which may prove fatal.

WHISKY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—District-Attorney
Connolly has to-day received instructions from
Washington to postpone the trials of the Pékin
whisky cases, set for the 15th, and has put them
over until the Set.

This received over until the 26th. This reprieve is to allow defendants further time in which to prosecute their efforts at Washington for a compromise.

FOUL PLAY FEARED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12—Although strenuous efforts have been made by friends and officers to discover the whereabouts of M. W. Wishard, the missing Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, nothing has been learned. The fears of foul play are beginning to grow stronger in the minds of his friends.

THE FRANKLIN DEFAULTER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—There is nothin
new to report in the Franklin Bank defalcation Taylor, the Cashier, is lying very ill, and the ex-amination of the Bank a pot yet concluded. Until that is fluished nothing will be done.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12.—Samuel Smith, a farmer, was waylaid and robbed near Franklin, Ind., yesterday, by a young man mamed John Cochran. Smith's skull was broken, and he will probably die. A scouting party is after Cochran.

STABBED TO DEATH. New York, Feb. 12.—Fred Hertfelder, aged 18, was stabbed to death Saturday night by Will-iam Aberaty, alias English, aged 19. Both be-longed to Williamsburg. English escaped.

SWINDLERS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—C. Harrington, H. Gregory, and William Durgan were arrested here charged with swindling, in obtaining advertisements for the Buckeyo Publishing Company, Cincinnati, said to be a myth.

THE RAILROADS.

PATCHED UP.

The Freight Agents of the roads leading East from the city held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan noon at the office of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company for the purpose of taking some measure in regard to the foreign export business, about which there has been considerable trouble during the last week or two, The following gentlemen were present at the meeting: C. M. Grey, Assistant General Freight Agent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Political. Freight Agent Lake Shore & Michigan South-ern Railroad; C. M. Wicker, General Agent Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; J. Q. A. Bean, General Freight Agent Michigan Central Rail-road; R. C. Meldrum, Western General Freight Agent Pittaburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail-road; D. T. McCabe, Division Freight Agent Pan-Handie Railroad; and T. A. Howe, Freight, Agent Grand, Trunk, Patheset Freight Agent Grand Trunk Reilroad. Mr. C. M. Gray, of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, occupied the chair. After a long discussion of the existing difficulties, and much figuring and telegraphing with the Eastern managers, the following tariff on export business from Chicago, via all Eastern scaports, was adopted.

adopted:

To Liverpool—Wheat, 52 cents in gold per 100 pounds; corn, 53 cents; provisions, 60 cents; flour, 81.24 per barrel.

To London—Provisions, 72 cents in gold per 100 pounds; flour, 81.30. No rates on wheat or 100 pounds; flour, \$1.30. No rates on wheat or corn.

To Glasgow—Wheat, 54 cents in gold per 100 pounds; corn, 56 cents; flour, \$1.48 per barrel; provisions, 73 cents per 100 pounds.

To Hamburg—Wheat, 68 cents in gold per 100 pounds; corn, 68 cents; provisions, 88 cents; flour, \$1.67 per barrel.

To Bremen—Provisions, 88 cents in gold per 100 pounds.

To Bremen—Provisions, 88 cents in gold per 100 pounds.

To Antwerp—Wheat 68 cents in gold per 100 pounds; corn, 69 cents; provisions, 83 cents; flour, \$1.55 per barrel.

Corresponding rates were also made to Bristol, Cardiff, Rotterdam, Hull, and Havre. The rates from Milwaukee will be two cents in gold above those from Chicago. The new rates will go into effect to-day.

Tae above action is not final, but will be reviewed at the meeting of managers to be held in New York. The new rates are about five cents higher than those quoted during the past week. It is claimed that the above result was reached after adding the lowest steamship rate to the regular railroad. above result was reached after adding the lowest steamship rate to the regular railroad rate. Many railroad men think that the result reached yesterday is merely patchwork, and will not work any length of time. This arrangement can be as easily violated as was the one made in New York a short time ago if the steamship lines do not consider themselves bound by the action of the railroads, and, under existing circumstances, it is hardly probable that they will. By adding the local railroad rates at Philadelphia or Baitimore to the regular steamship rate it will not amount to the figures adopted yesterday, and shippers will be very apt to take advantage of this circumstance.

The Western General Freight Agents re-convened yesterday at the Northwestern Company's office to make another attempt at har-monizing their freight classifications. They monizing their freight classifications. They were taking health exercises all day yesterday, to be in proper condition for serious work today. The *Inter-Occan* reporter is of the opinion that that box of cigars with which they were amusing themselves was of a very inferior quality, and not fit for the use of General Freight Agents. They must have made a mistake, and gotten a box of brakesmen's cigars. The one he smoked was so strong that it came near killing him. He will, however, be out again in a day or two.

A NEW COAL ROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Feb. 12.-F. W. Huydekeeper, the gentleman who recently purchased the Chi-cago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad, is here with the officers of that road, with a view of making arrangements to extend a branch of the road into what is known as the Coal Creek regions in this county. The coal to be reached by this branch is the best in this part of the State, and, if the proposed branch is built, will bring into the Chicago market a very superior grade of coal at cheap rates.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lakes, falling barometer, warmer south and east winds, possibly veering to southwest, and partly cloudy weather. CHICAGO, Peb. 12. Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rn. Weather.

6:53a, m. 30.44 25 75 N. W., fresh. .... Clear

	bermou	neter.	N., brisk. N., brisk. 38; minim	nin, 25.
T. Sheller	GENE	IAL OI	Ca	icago, Peb.
Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	: Rain, Weat
Breckinridge	30.56	13	S. E., free	di Clear
Cheyenne	30.04	21	W., gentle.	· · · · · · Cleur
Davenport	. 30.78	.25	E. fresh	Clear
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Yank ou	30, 63	24 20 28	S. E., fres	h Clear.
Omabs	100 53	1849	TO COMMON	Fair.

LERDO'S STORY.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Lerdo de Tjeda attributes the immediate success of the Mexican rebels to a division among the defenders of constitutional government on account of the position assumed by the President of the Supreme Court, Iglesias, in acting as Vice-President of the Republic. The ex-President has no doubt the Constitutional Government would be restored by the weight of the influence of the thinking men who are all in favor of constitutional order. LERDO'S STORY.

FOREIGN.

Montenegro Has Not Accepted the Turkish Peace Proposals.

The Porte Constantly Sending Troops to the Dan' ubian Frontier.

THE EAST.

THE ENGLISH LIBERALS.

MINGRAM, Feb. 12.—The Post asserts that the Liberal leaders, after consultation, determined to submit a motion declaring that it is the duty of England, in concert with the European Powers, or falling this, with Russia alone, to enforce upon Turkey the adoption of the necessary provisions for the security of the Christians in the disturbed provinces.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR. .
VIENNA, Feb. 12.—It is stated that the Power will probably not answer the Russian circula at all.

ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Notwithstanding an official denial, the recent crisis in the Roumania Ministry was caused by a question whether Roumania should form an alliance with Russia or merely permit the Russian army to pass under protest. It is understood that the new Government is

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN RUSSIA.

POLITICAL ARRESTS IN BUSSIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.—Russian advices confirm reports that the number of arrests made of Communists and Nibilist conspirators in Moscow and neighborhood is increasing daily. The Russians are distributing notices in Poland threatening with severe punishment all persons who join the Turkish army.

MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—It is stated in Belgrade that Montenegro has not accepted Turkey's proposals for peace.

A new insurrection has broken out in Bosnia. TURKEY PREPARING.

The Times correspondent at Pera writes under date of Feb. 5 that the only business of the Turkish Government seems to be to send soldiers, and yet more soldiers, to the Danublan frontier. Every nerve is strained and every farthing lavished to prepare as if for inevitable contest. Muskets arrive from America by unditions. It is perfectly fearful to contemplate how the demand for more money and more men can be met even until spring.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CABLE MUDDLE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Observer says applica tion has been made for a mandamus to compel the Direct United States Cable Company's Board of Directors to recognize the votes which the Chairman of the late meeting of the share-hoiders, decided invalid, and declare the amalganationist resolutions adopted.

JUDGMENT AGAINST ALBERT GRANT.

The motion for new trial in the case of Twycoss vs. Albert Grant et al., fo recover money al-leged to have been obtained by fraudulent rep-resentations regarding lists on the Steam Tram-way Company, has been denied, and judgment given against Baron Grant, according to the jury's verdict.

BELGIUM.

DENIAL.
BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—The report that M. Malon, Belgian Minister of Finance, had resigned is officially denied.

FRANCE.

DE CAZES.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—It is rumored that the Duke
DeCazes will resign the Ministry of Foreign
Affairs and be seut as Ambassador to St. Peters-

SCARLET FEVER.

MISS NEILSON IN "CYMBELINE."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELTHIA, Feb. 12.—Miss Nellson produced "Cymbeline" at the Walnut Street Theatre to-night, for the first time in America in fifteen years, before a brilliant audience crowding the theatre. In the part of Imogen, one of Shakspeare's most delicate and exquisite creations, Miss Nellson really surpassed herself, displaying a capability of comprehending the subtleties of the character and a capacity of interpreting them in a complete and artistic manner which surprised even those who admired her Juliet and her Rosalind. Her acting in single scenes, which required one to run almost feeting of the Society of Physicians and Meeting of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons.

The Society of Physicians and Surgeons held its regular meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening. The attendance was meagre, and in the absence of the Chairman, Dr. Bevan was called to preside.

Dr. R. N. Piper and Dr. M. O. Jones were elected members of the Society, after which some routine business was transacted.

Dr. Ransom Dexter read a paper on "Pathology and Treatment of Scarlet Pever." of some length

Dr. R. N. Piper and Dr. M. O. Jones were elective dissense for the Society, after which some root to business was transacted.

Dr. R. Noon Dexter read a paper on "Pathology and Treatment of Scarlet Pever," of some length and Interest. Scarlatins, he said, was a febrile dissense, the product of a specific poison which was engagadered in the Mood by contagions particles propagated by a similar disease in another person. The Dector them described the symptoms and varieties of the poison from the shin it accumulated in the Mood of such an extent as to consudicate of the poison from the shin it accumulated in the Mood of such an extent as to consudirate of the poison from the shin it accumulated in the Mood of such an extent as to consudirate of the poison from the shin it accumulated in the Mood of such an extent as to consuder the poison from the shin it accumulated in the Mood of such an extent as to consuder the poison from the shin it accumulated in the Mood of such an extent as to consuder the poison from the shin it accumulated in the Mood of such an extent as the ship poisons. In a general way, into the marcoitis, the ship poisons. In a general way, into the marcoitis, the ship poisons in a general way, into the marcoitis, the ship poisons in a general way, into the marcoitis, the ship poisons in a general way, into the marcoitis, the ship poisons in the ship poison is a general way, into the marcoitis, the ship poison is a general way, into the marcoitis, the ship poison is a general way, in the marcoitis, the ship poisons in the ship poison is a general way, in the marcoitis, the ship poisons in the ship poisons in the ship poison is a general way, in the ship poison is a general way, in the ship poisons in the

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Gottleib Vogle, 25 years old, was horribly mangled by dogs while going to her house near Newport, Ky., Saturday night. She is not expected to live.

CINCINNATI. O., Feb. 12.—At a meeting of the Evangelical Ministerial Association to-day a total attendance of nearly 17,000 was reported at revival meetings during the past month, and the General Committee was urged to exercise diligence in securing the presence of Messrs. Moody and Sankey for a series of meetings next fall. Moody and Sankey Lore.

Mr. A. G. Corre, formerly of the Grand Hotel,
has purchased Mr. Joslin's interest in the
Burnet House. The new firm will be known as
Dunklee, Saiter & Corre.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Department of the Interior has received certificates of the completion of a fifty-mile section of the Southern Pacific Railroad in California, on the Yuma Division, and two sections of twenty miles on the Tulare Division. The Commissioners report that the road is progressing eastward, and the track will probably cross the Colorado River at Fort Yuma into Arizons by the middle of March.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-ninth call for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10,000,000, of which \$7,000,000 are eoupon and \$8,000,000 bonds. Principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 12th of May next, interest to cease on that day. The following are the descriptions of the bonds: Coupon bonds—\$500, Nos. 31,501 to 35,-

000, both inclusive. Registered bonds—\$50, Nos. 401 to 450, both inclusive; \$100, Nos. 5,301 to 5,850; \$500, Nos. 3,601 to 3,800; \$1,000, Nos. 13,351 to 14,800; \$5,000, Nos. 5,101 to 5,350; \$10,000, Nos. 9,301 to 9,750.

Engineers examining the stability of the foundations of the Washington Monument will suspect the tearing down of the present struc-

ming.

The Treasury Department prohibits the importation of neat cattle and hides of neat cattle from Germany until further orders, consequent upon the rinderpest there.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGE
The alarm from Box 534 at 8:15 last evening was caused by the burning out of a chimney at No. 638 Carroll avenue.
The alarm from Box 823 at 6:15 last evening

was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the vicinity of Larrabee and Menominee streets.

the vicinity of Larrabee and Menominee streets. Damage nominal.

The alarm from Box 34 at 8:52 last evening was caused by the woodwork in the window of Webster & Austin's millinery store, at No 107 State street, catching fire from an overheated ateam-pipe. Damage to goods by water \$100. The adjoining store of Simpson & Norwell was damaged to a similar amount. The building is owned by Samuel Hale, and was damaged to the extent of about \$1,000.

The alarm from Box 426 at 4:55 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 1014 West Harrison street, in a smoke-house in the rear, owned by Charles E. Brauback. The flames spread to the barn, which was entirely consumed, with a loss of \$300; to an adjoining barn owned by Charles Kuei of No. 339 Leavitt street, and valued at a similar amount; to an a joining house owned and occupied by Charles Dorga, which was damaged to the extent of \$1,000, fully covered by a polley for \$1,200 in the Agriculturau of New York; and to No. 341 Leavitt street, owned and occupied by G. W. Clark, also insured for \$1,200 in the same company. Cause of fire unknown.

AT MADISON, WIS.

Special Dispaich to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 12.—A fire here this morning destroyed the dwelling house of Lewis Hoffman, loss \$900, and the dwelling of Charles Barnard, loss \$600, both covered by insurance.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS NEILSON IN "CYMBELINE."

a minority report, but did not want to submit it until he had Rountree's opinion.

Commissioner McCaffrey said Senne had pledged his constituents that he wouldn't take more than \$2.50 a day, and wanted the Board to go on record as voting against it, and then he would get his \$5. Others, knowing such a proposition would be voted down, wanted 'to make a little buncombe "hy advocating it.

Commissioner Fitzgerald—Why not have Rountree's opinion?

Commissioner McCaffrey—Because it wouldn't hold good.

hold good.

Commissioner Pitzgerald—I am giad you told.

Commissioner Senne did not think the Board had any authority to go behind a law passed by the Legislature.

Commissioner Schmidt

the Legislature.

Commissioner Schmidt moved that for the next nine months the pay of the Commissioners be sus pended.

The President said that was not in order.

Commissioner Pitzerald moved that the report be amended so that the pay be suspended for nine months.

ment.
The President ruled it out of order.
Commissioner Fitzgerald—Do you decide that the report of a Committee cannot be amended?
The President—Yes.
Commissioner Pitzgerald—You have held that it

To the Gentlemen of Chleago—We respectfull announce having this day reduced the price of our widely-popular Silk Hats to \$8, and our Derby Hats to \$6. With this announcement we note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling us in a measure to meet the exigencies of the times, and assure you that in the emulation of the character and reputation of our fabrics in the past, we shall produce the Amidon Hat of the fature.

F. H. AMIDON'S SON,

New York Feb. 10. 220 Fifth-av., New York.

T. H. Tilton, Agent, Palmer House. JANAUSCHEK AS "MARY STUART."

Mme. Janauschek was greeted at Haverly's Theatre last night by a fine audience, largely composed of Germans, but containing also a fair representation of Americans. It is a pleasure to welcome this admirable actress back to Chicago after her absence, much too long, of two years. Her qualities as a delineator of tragic characters is well known. Criticism now delights to dwell upon the beauties of her art rather than to pick flaws in it, or seek for blemishes where none exists. The breadth and simplicity of her methods are generally regarded as her most conspicuous merits. The massiveness of her style impresses, while the firmness of her touch everywhere inspires confidence. She is one of the few actresses who fill the stage completely when they are on it. She draws into her own strong nature all the accessories of person, scefe, and costume about her, and endows them all with vitality through her presence. Her Mary Stuart is affecting more by the dignity which she preserves, while her, grandeur falls in ruins about her, than from any ordinary stage devices employed by her. The love of Mary is exhibited by Madama Janauschek not as condescension, but as fate; and her betrayal is both destiny and martyrdom. The support last night was given by the Olympic company, of St. Louis, which we do not intend to judge harshly on a first hearing; it is only fair to say, however, that the public may look for no extraordinary acting in the subordinate parts, for poor stage-settings, and for an auditority ment of the subordinate parts, for poor stage-settings, and for an auditority ment and the subordinate parts, for poor stage-settings, and for an auditority ment and the subordinate parts. JANAUSCHEK AS "MARY STUART." How soldom we see a splendld head of hair! From sickness, excessive labor, or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burnett's Cocoaine will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair dressing.—a promotes of the growth of the hair.—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin.—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength.

To Consumptives—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Fure Cod-Liver oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for consumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manuf. only by A, B. Wilbor. Chemist, Boston. Sold by druggists generally

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for chil iren teething, softens the gams, reduces inflamma-tion, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the bowels

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron Is a emedy for nervous doblity, impovershed blood, and impaired digestion. Depot, 63 Clark street.

**WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE** Madison & Peoria-sts.

Linens & Housekeeping Goods.

7-4 All-Linen Bleached Table Damasks,
4740.
7-4 Bleached Linen Damasks, ex. heavy,
60c, worth 75.
8-4 Bleached Linen Damasks, ex. heavy,
75c, usual price, 90c.
8-4 Bleached Linen Damasks, ex. fine, \$1;
reduced from \$1.25.
7-4 Loom Dice Table Linens, 30, 40, and
80c; reduced 10 and 15c per yard.
7-4 Loom Damasks, 45c; sold for 60.
7-4 Loom Damasks, 45c; sold for 75.
8-4 Turkey-red Damasks, best washing
colors, 75c.
5-8 Linen Damask Napkins, \$1 dos; reduced from \$1.25.
Better qualities reduced in same proportion.

5-8 Linen Damask Napkins, \$1 dos; reduced from \$1.25.
Better qualities reduced in same proportion. Good All-Linen Crashes, 5c and upwards. Bargains in Russis Orashes.
Bleached Damask and Linen Huck Towels, heavy and good size, 20 and 25c; reduced one-third.
11-4 Reney-Comb Quilts, 75c; reduced from \$1.
11-4 Reresilles Quilts, \$2.50; reduced from \$3.50.
Best qualities reduced in like proportion. White Piques, 13%, 15, and 20c; reduced one-third.
Nottingham Lace Curtain Nets, 12%c; formerly 30.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$1.50 pair; reduced from \$2.50.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$3 pair; reduced from \$5.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$5 pair; reduced from \$5.
Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$5 pair; reduced from \$5. tract, to an estimate for work already done, and asking that the architect of the Court-House be instructed to fix the amount. It was referred to the Joint Committee on Buildings and Public Service. The following were "drawn from a hat" to act as Grand Jurors for March: J. S. Gould, James Parren, Charles McDonald, John O'Neil, E. T. Wood, Michael Gibbin, John Sullivan, William McNefill, Michael McCauley, Godfried Senlinger, William H. Dunton, James Conway, August Johnson, Edward Cunnerford, E. J. Bennett, John White, B. O. Sullivan, John R. Reed, Patrick Doheney, W. P. Gray, James Welsh, James Hans, and Anthony Hascamp.

PAY OF COMMISSIONERS.

The Committee on Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution of Commissioners Senne regarding the pay of Commissioners, reported that Judge Gary had decided in 1873, in the case of Ecnnett vs. The County Commissioners, that, under the Constitution, the Board was authorized to fix the pay and not the Legislature. They believed Judge Gary decided correctly, and that \$5 a day for their services was not considered by the taxpayers too high compensation for the work they are required to perform. The amount is about \$1,500 a year for the city members, and they are obliged to give their time to the affairs of the county nearly, if not quite, every day.

Commissioner Fitzgerald moved to recommit. The decision of Judge Gary was made in 1873, and an "amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1874 fixed their pay at \$2,50. He desired to have the opinion of the County Attorney.

Commissioner Fitzgerald admitted it. He had a minority report, but did not want to submit it until he had Rountree's opinion.

Commissioner Focaferey sald Senne had pledged his constituents that he wouldn't take more than \$2,50 a day, and wanted the Board to go on record

Hosiery and Underwear.

The Greatest Bargains ever offered in thit class of goods.
Ladies' White Merine Patent Hose, Se a pair; well worth 30.
Misses' Merine Hose, Se pair; worth 30.
Children's Fancy Merine Hose, Se; worth 30.
Men's Shetland Merine %-Hose, seamless, regular 35c quality for 15c pair.
Men's White Merine Shirts and Drawers, 25c each; just half price.
Men's White Marine Shirts and Drawers, 50c; reduced from 75.
Men's White Merine Shirts and Drawers, 75c; worth \$1.

Men's White Marino Shiris and Drawers, 50c; reduced from 75.
Men's White Merino Shirts and Drawers, 75c; worth \$1.
Mon's Seariet Merino Shirts and Drawers, \$1.25, worth \$2.
Men's full requiar-made White Merino Shiris and Drawers, heavy quality, \$1.25; cannot be bought elsewhere under \$2.
Boys' Merino Shiris and Drawers, 25c; would be cheap at 50.
Missee' Merino Vests, 35c; less than half-price.
Ladies' Merino Vests and Drawers, 50c; regular price, 75.
All our fine qualities Underwear and Hoslery greatly reduced.

In addition to the above, and the rest of our mammoth stock, a Bankrupt Stock of Ladies' Closks, Under Clothing. Corests, and Hamburg Embroideries will be offered in this

Golden Opportunity

PROFESSIONAL, PILES AND PISTURA Positive Cured or NO PAY, with the period of the use of fairly, by the period of the period parts, in the period of the peri

WINTER RESORT.

cith which the average man, verage literary man, apming the proper function the most refreshing things to seems to be nothing of ad of talking ignorantly as untively few who speak on the difficulties that have concessions that have to be and the value of the relit would be an interesting to place at the head of a rief period, one of the liter of late been so free with pers should be conducted, writes of 'Newspaper' in the last number of d be as good a man if he acted up to his conlet the discussion of polific his model journal. He avigrous apostrophe to Burr's life, —Burr himself of how politics blastford, and the strength on seeded eisewhere! How has blasted? What toll, sith, what lives have been an are political methods absurdly disproportioned, their cost!" This is doubt not cry for any stock in is to make the attempt to

The Local Loan Market Enlivened by Few Offerings of Paper.

Shipment of Currency to New York--Clearings, \$3,200,-

The Produce Markets Less Active, Except in Pork---Provisions Easier at the Close.

Wheat Quiet and Stronger--Other Breadstuffs Dull.

Stocks in Store ... Exports from the Seaboard ... The Wheat Movement.

#### FINANCIAL.

The tendencies of the loan market are towards renter case. The supplies of paper are small, and ac demand for loans is light on all sides. The loand of Trade has had its full share of the loana-le resources of the banks, and does not need any mailterphia stranger. considerable savances. Some complaints are heard of collections in the country, but they are not as slow as usual at this season. The loanable resources of the banks are increasing, and rates are

yielding.

Rates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. On the street, rates are 7 per cent and upwards.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per \$1,000 premium.

Shipments of currency were made to New York.

The clearings were \$3,200,000.

OG-75c per \$1,000 premium.

Shipments of currency were made to New York.

The clearings were \$3,200,000.

LIPE-INSURANCE—THE PROTECTION OP POLICY—
HOLDERS.

The following extracts from a letter written to a gentlemen in this city by the President of one of the most conservative and most careful New England He-insurance companies, are of wide later-cet at this time. It will be seen that the writer believes the best protection for policy-holders to consist in an improved and vigilant State inspection. His statement with regard to the superior stability of mutual companies will excite attention:

The present infortunate condition of life insurance throughout the country is not surprising to those who have attentively observed the degression which has prevailed in other branches of business. The fraudulent action of the managers of the "Security" of New York was entirely unlooked for, and appears to have been carried on in a way that, if the Director of the security is the property of the part of State official in making casminations, and rotten companies within the past can year as due, in my opinion, to the want of energy on the part of State officials in making examinations, and rotten companies and excitation of the summance companies within the past can year are due, in my opinion, to the want of energy on the part of State officials in making examinations, and rotten companies have been allowed to go on borrowing funds to represent assets whenever an examination of their securities has taken place. The failure of the "Security" of New York should not impair the rath of any one in the principles of life insurance. A State supervision which will apply itself to a thorough examins to the last itself from which be placed by the Missouristate that its in the state itself from which the company has its charter, and which is bound to place about the business all the tles of security it posibly can, the same as it does around savings-bahks and other trust institutions.

Within a short time our company has been examin

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE. the investigation into the affairs of the Con-ntal Life before William Allen Butler, the ner Receiver, J. J. Anderson testified on Fri-that he could not understand the interlineations of the Company. The bookkeeper stated that the journal was missing from the office from the time Anderson was appointed until Jan. 23,— about three months,—and during this period about three months,—and during this period entries footing up \$291,000 were made. On one Sunday during Anderson's Receivership, his at-torney and the President of the Company went to the office, opened the safe, and removed papers-and securities of unknown value, and there is reason to believe replaced good stuff with bad.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS FOR JANUARY.

The imports at New York for January, 1877, were \$27,606,337, including specie. This sum is three millions less than for the corresponding Cieveland & Pittsburg 1904. Unconfident of month of last year, and is much below the average January record of the last ten years. The total foreign imports at New York for seven months ended Jan. 31 were, in 1877, \$174.033, 789; in 1876, \$178,132,788; in 1875, \$199,941,986; in 1873, \$237, 129,741. All the above are gold values. The exports for January, which are estimated in currency, show an increase in almost every item but specie. In produce and merchandise there is a gain of three and a half millions over January, 1876. Including specie, the figures of the January exports are, for 1875, \$201,552,811. The exports of specie were \$15,442,290 in 1877. The exports of specie were \$15,442,260 in 1877, \$19,007,711 in 1876, \$41,722,887 in 1875. The

\$10,007,711 in 1876, \$41,722,887 in 1875. The relation of the imports of New York to those of the entire country in 1876 was 65% per cent, and of its exports to all the exports 42% per cent.

CURRENCY CHANGES SINGE JAN. 187.

The following shows the change in each class of legal-tender and fractional currency since the beginning of the year:

December. January. Decrease.

New Issue Series of '80 Series of '74 Series of '75	\$ 25,044,545 204,182,909 55,790,010 81,087,581	\$ 24,623,194 200,705,835 55,125,463 84,530,320	\$ 421,351 3,427,134 664,547 *3,442,750
Total legal- tenders	\$366,055,085	\$364,984,812	\$1,073,273
	\$4, 294, 024, 74 \$ 3, 116, 659, 05	4,294,021.78	\$ 2.98 1.42
4th issue	8,054,178,59 5,945,987.99 9,937,361.08	3, 053, 041, 11 5, 807, 749, 45 9, 153, 097, 19	1,132.49 138,238.54 784,263.80
	26, 348, 200, 45 8		5003,690,31

Total ... \$26,348,206,45 \$23,424,567.14 \$223,636.31

\*Increase.

There is cause for congratulation that so large a cetirement of legal-tenders has been effected during the month, and, although it implies the issue of \$1,200,000 new bank-notes, the Comptroller's returns show that a still larger amount of those notes have been retired. In effect the reduction up aper currency in use is about equivalent to the reduction in the debt.—The Public. Feb. 8.

The Financial Review for 1877 has been received from William B. Dana & Co., publishers of the Commercial and Financial Chronicle. This annal volume is a compilation of great value for those who wish to refer to any of the important financial facts of the past year. It contains the statistics of the National Banks, the foreign trade of the country. failures, the gold and stock markets, the National and State debts, railroads, the cotton crop, the movement of prices, etc.

BLECTION OF NATIONAL-BANK DIRECTORS.

Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, has introduced in the House a bill providing for the election of Directors in National Banks, which proposes the introduction of the cumulative system and minority representation. R provides that each shareholder shall have the right to cast as many votes in the aggregate as shall equal his number of shares multiplied by the number of Directors to be chosen; and each shareholder may cast the whole number of his votes for one candidate, or distribute his votes among two or more candidate, or distribute his votes among two or more candidate.

JANUARY COINAGE OF UNITED STATES MINTS.

The coinage last month of the Philadelphia Mint was \$1, 203, 500; of the San Francisco Mint, \$2, 339, 400; and of the Carsom Mint, \$256,000; a total of \$3, 615,000, of which \$933,000 was gold, against \$5, 121,500 in January, 1876, 67 which \$4, 178,000 was in gold.

The following were the closing bids on Saturday last for railroad bonds on the New York Stock Ex-

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold was 105@105% in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 954@944 cents on FOREIGN EXCHANGE. GOVERNMENT BONDS nited States new 5s of '81... nited States currency 6s...

Stock.

Chicago City 7 P ct. bonds.

Chicago City 7 P ct. sewerage.

Cook Lounty 7 P ct. bonds (long).

Cook Lounty 7 P ct. bonds (long).

North Chicago 7 P ct. bonds (long).

City Ballway, South Side.

City Ballway, West Side.

City Ballway, West Side.

City Ballway, Worth Side.

Trader's Timurance Company.

Chamber of Commerce.

Exposition stock.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12,—tiold opened at 105% and closed at 105%, with sales in the interim at 105%.

Carrying rates 24,65, closing at 4. Silver at London 57\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Here, silver bars 130\(\frac{1}{2}\)d in greenbacks and 123\(\frac{1}{2}\)d in gold. Silver coin, \(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Governments active and a little better, except

State securities were quiet. The stock market was weak, and at times de-moralized. New Jersey Central was very promi-nent in dealings, declining from 18 to 15%. This fresh decline was due to a variety of rumors, it being reported that the bank account of the Com-pany had been attached by a judgment creditor; that the books and papers of the concern had been removed to Elizabeth, N. T.; that a Receiver had been appointed for the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal

been appointed for the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and that one would soon be appointed for the New Jersey Central. All of these reports could not be fully authenticated, although it is a fact that the bank account of the Company has really been attached, so far as one institution is concerned, although only a few thousand were on deposit there. Delaware & Hudson Canal was weaker than New Jersey Central, declining from 52% to 49%, and closing at the lowest price. Delaware, Lackawsnna & Western was the strongest of all the coal stocks, opening at 68%, declining to 67%, advancing to 68, and closing at 68%. Generally it was heavy and lower, with raper or less pressure to sell the leading shares, western Union led the downward movement, and declined from 71½ to 68%; closing at 70. The decline in this stock had a depressing influence on other shares, and Northwestern common declined from 32% to 30%, and preferred from 52% to 50%. Transactions were 196,000 share, of which 51,000 were Western Union, 4,000 Northwestern, 3,600 Rock Island, 4,000 St. Panl, 35,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 New York Central, 6,600 Michigan Central, 40,000 Lackawanna, 25,000 New Jersey Central, and 11,000 Delaware & Hudson Canal.

Money easy; 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@ Money easy; 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4@

Aug. Customs receipts, \$607,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$118,000.
Clearings, \$22,000,000.
Sterling weak, actual business long, 484%;

	GOVERNMENT RONDS.
	Coupons, '81
ш	Coupons, 65 108% New 4 48 107
2	New 409 6 10-404
	Coupons, '67
	Coupons, '68
	STOCKS.
31	Western Union 70 C., C., C. & I 26
	Ouicksflyer 13 New Jersey Central 15
	Quickstiver pfd 20 Rock Island 100
•	Pacific Mail 24% St. Paul 18
	Marinoga Ala St Paul nfd 49
	Mariposa pfd 5 Wabash 7
	Adams Express 104 Fort Wayne 100
•	Wells-Fargo 83 Terre Haute 3
	American Express 57% Terre Haute pfd 14
Н	United States 50 Chicago & Alton100
,	N. Y. Central 100 Chicago & Alton pfd 110
и	Erie 8% Ohio & Mississippi 6
	Erie pfd
ч	Harlem 140 A. & P. Telegraph 16
	Harlem pfd 138 Missouri Pacific 2 Michigan Central 44% Indiana Central 2
	Michigan Central 44% Indiana Central 2
-1	Panama
	Union Pacific 65 Hannibal & St. Joe 111
-	Lake Shore 5134 Central Pacific bonds, 1075

Northwestern pfd.... 50%

Inmediate provision will be made to Inquinate the claims of employes for accrued wages. The Company employs 11,000 men.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

124 SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO.

125 SAN FRANCISCO.

126 SAN FRANCISCO.

127 SAN FRANCISCO.

128 SAN FRANCISCO.

129 San Francisco.

120 Justice.

120 Mexican

120 Section 120 Se

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Crosby st, 33 ft n w of Larrabee st, n e f, 25x 125 ft, dated Jan, 23.

Thirteenth st, 190 e- 10 ft e of Loomis st, n f, 24x134 ft, with buildings, dated Feb, 12.

The premises No. 207 and 209 Southport av, with other property, dated Feb, 8.

The premises No. 423 Milwaukee av, dated Feb, 12. 

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning and for the corresponding day last year:

1877. | 1876. | 1877. | 1876. Flour, bria. 7,044 9,048 5,560 0,452 Wheat, bit. 16,455 53,121 20,850 13,614 Octable bit. 51,168 91,510 22,644 57,714 Octable bit. 18,262 25,620 7,580 17,500 Brg, bit. 2,190 24,00 12,190 700 Barrier, bit. 7,800 21,800 18,000 5,253 Barrier, bit. 7,800 31,800 18,000 5,253

1877. | 1870. | 1877. | 1876. 146, 586 31, 160 102, 810 308, 211 201, 594 49, 900 2, 510 640, 710 310, 178 406,830 45,150 84,248 1,167 2,791 1,543 830 210,573 113 68,438 Withdrawn from store during Saturday for city

consumption: 1,347 bu wheat, 6,048 bu c 1,570 bu oats, 1,482 bu rye, 4,641 bu barley. consumption: 1,347 bu wheat, 0,030 ou coin,
1,570 bu east, 1,482 bu rye, 4,641 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in
this city on Monday morning: 2 cars No. 2 N. W.
wheat, 1 car No. 1 spring, 6 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars
No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (22
wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 6 cars high-mixed do,
10 cars new high-mixed, 24 cars new mixed, 37
cars No. 2 corn, 25 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade
(106 corn); 1 car white oats, 8 cars No. 2 do, 16 cars
rejected do, 2 cars no grade (27 oats); 3 cars No. 2
rye; 1 car No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 164 cars, or 71,000 bu. Laspected out: 23,629 bu wheat, 9,870 bu corn, 3,028
bu oats, 1,735 bu rye, 6,404 bu barley.

A gentleman who is engaged in the business of
shipping produce to Europe from Chicago stated
yesterday that certain figures purporting to give
cost laid down in Liverpool are far from indicating
the value of the property in this market. Through
freight from Chicago to Liverpool has been offered
freely at 9s per 480 lbs, and could-probably have
been obtained at 8s 9d within the past three days.

been obtained at-8s 9d within the past three days. Some of those who are most dissatisfied with the course of the wheat market asked the question course of the wheat market asked the question vesterday, "Why does not the Board adjourn and save the cost of keeping open?" Of course this question is irreverent as well as absurd, but they may well stand amazed at the progress of events. Like the boy in the swing, who was always wanting to go "just a little higher," and "to see the sky a little, little nigher," the aspiration of our wheat market has been higher, in spite of adverse constitions elsewhere. The trade assembly now to wheat market has been hisher, in spite of adverse conditions elsewhere. The trade seems now to have worked round into the condition where the majority of operators are afraid to sell lest they should be cornered, and afraid to buy lest the market should drop heavily upon them. Meanwhile, the party of the long part is reported to be buying still, and to have taken some 500,000 bu sold Saturday by an operator who received the tele-gram (we published) announcing that Russian wheat was being offered very freely in England. About three-fourths of all the grain that comes into Chicago is grown outside the State of Illinois.

On account of the remaining quarter the State as-sumes the right to determine the grade of the whole, which means really to determine its selling value. Is it not about time that the truth of the such a way that they cannot fail to understand it?
The Directors of the Board of Trade last evening declined to concur with similar organizations in other cities in regard to petitioning Congress for aid to establish a colony within the Artic circle.

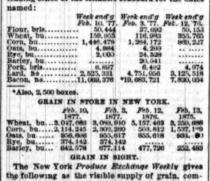
The leading produce markets were tame yester-day, but generally steady, with little change in provisions, and a higher range on wheat and corn. There was less disposition to operate in most de-partments, members of the Board of Trade being favored with few orders, and unable to make up their minds to deal largely on home account. The receipts were again small, with moderate ship-ments, and the trading was chiefly for future.

There are no important new features to note in connection with the dry-goods market. continues good for the time of year, and the tenor of prices is unqualifiedly strong. Groceries were quoted quiet, with values nominally steady. There was no noticeable change in the dried fruits, canned goods, and fish markets. Cheese was quiet quiry at previous figures. In the oil market there was not much doing, and values underwent no change. Bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood were unchanged.

The lumber market was steady, the demand being and metals continue quiet at recent prices. There was more inquiry for broom-corn from Eastern dealers. Wool and hops remain quiet. Seeds were a little less active, though there was a fair trade in timothy, and prices were without quotable change. Hides were sold at last week's prices, but were quoted easy under fair supplies, and the Eastern markets were reported dull. Green fruits were in fair request and steady. The receipts of potatoes were liberal, but the cooler weather threatened to stop the movement, and the consignments be retailed out. Poultry was in fair request.

Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, but rather weak; generally quoted at 40c on grain to Boston, 35c to New York, and about 30c to Philadelton, 35c to New York, and about 30c to Philadel-phia and Baltimore. Meats were quoted 10c per 100 hs above grain, and meats to Liverpool by steam at 55@60c. Grain-room to Liverpool was offered at 45c in specie per 100 hs. Lake freights were inactive and nominal at Satorday's quotation at 4c to load now with corn to EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:



GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, and in transit by rail, Feb. 3, 1877:

In transit by rail, Feb. 3, 1877:

| In store at | Div. | Tot Feb. 3, 77 118-2,067 12818, 388 3, 222, 241 4, 220,010 Tot Jan. 27, 77 119-21, 143 123 19, 493 8, 108, 301 4, 482, 738 Tot Jan. 20, 77 1228, 309 117-35, 308 3, 40, 697, 67, 62, 371 Tot Feb. 5, 77 17319, 191 4716, 143 3, 038, 903 2, 198, 112 \*\* Estimated.

Estimated. CROP MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

Estimated.

GROP MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

A. K. Shepherd & Co., of Millwankee, give the following as the crop movement of spring wheat to date in several past years, in bu:

Fear.

Oktorgo.

Millerabee.

Total.

1879-7.

A. 480,050 8.013,930 16,482,690 1875-7.

B. 480,050 8.013,930 16,482,690 100 1875-7.

GRODE RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Feb. 12: North Chicago Rolling-Mills, 20 cases Speigel iron; Field, Leiter & Co., 38 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 20 cases dry goods; J. V. Farwell & Co., 20 cases dry goods; Lill & Bullen, 5,000 bu barley; L. C. Huck, 2,500 bn barley; George Stewart & Co., 412 sacks salt; J. P. Wigzins & Co., 550 sacks salt; Fowler Bros., 250 sacks salt; W. Boldenwick, 1 cask wine; W. Vincent Baker, 1 cask and 6 cases glassware, 1 package tea; Rockford Watch Company, 1 cask Ayr stone, 1 case watch jewels; S. McDougall, 2 machines; T. M. Sinclair, 100 sacks salt; Bates & Co., 1 case optical instruments. Duties collected, 55,976,90.

WHEAT MARGINS.

There was a general call of wheat margins yesterday by the longs, and some of the shorts were highly indignant, though none failed to respond, so far as heard from. The affair has, however, resulted in a call of another kind, the Directors having been appealed to to determine the fair value of the property. In this connection it is suggested that the reference to New York prices might properly be accompanied by the inquiry as to who in that city, if any, is willing to pay prices for wheat far above what it is worth to ship to Liverpool. Of

course it is easy snough to make scitious prices on the seaboard as well as here; we do not say or wish to insinuate that this has been done in either place at the present time. We are only referring to the feeling of the trade, a natural soreness in which is to be expected, and is therefore pardonable, when it is on the losing side.

WHEAT RECRIPTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

FER. 12.—In your review of the wheat market a few days ago we notice this: "The longs say that the receipts of wheat in Chleago and Milwaukee for the first seven mouths of 1877 will be the smallest aggregate known for the same months in the last twenty years." Now such longs are either very poorly posted or they make statements with a view to misicad the trade. Chicago and Milwaukee have averaged nearly equal quantities during the last twenty years, and as we have the figures of Chicago more readily at our command we will compare its record. And here we will go back only five years. The receipts at Chicago for the first seven months of 1872 were 2, 329, 809 bu, and for the first four months of that year 604, 731 bu. We have received during the past six weeks of wheat alone 559, 516 bu, and if we add to this the flour received in excess 158, 296 brils, equal in wheat to 706, 030 bu (and which we regard as necessary for a proper comparison) we have 1, 356, 546 bu, or more than twice the amount already that we had during the first four months of that year. As this will leave us but 974, 323 bu to receive between now and Aug. 1, or say about 50 per cent, less than the average May receipts of the past ten years, is there any reasonable probability that the statement of the longs referred is apt to be even approximately correct? As the receipts from the crops of 1856, 1858, 1859,

receipts of the past ten years, is there any reasonable probability that the statement of the longs referred is apt to be even approximately correct? As the receipts from the crops of 1856, 1858, 1859, 1862, 1864, 1865, and 1866 were all emailer than those of 1871, we cannot accredit such longs as being entitled to even respectable guessing. In fact, one of the above-noticed years the seceipts for the entire crop was only 5, 117, 765 bu, or less than one-half of what we have already received on the crop of 1876, and the price then averaged less than \$1.00 per bu.

In our letter about a fortnight ago some of our friefids found fault with us in that we did not review more particularly the short crop of 1871 in camparison with the present short crop of 1871 in camparison with the present short crop of 1871 in camparison with the present short crop of the Northwest. Tals we will now continue. Then Kansas, Nebraska, Western Missouri, and Southern lows has such deficiency that agents were engaged during the entire winter of 1871-'2 and the following spring in buying wheat in Northern lowa and Minnesota, and shipping to their mills for local use. Then to our personal knowledge wheat sold as high in interior Northern lows for shipment to Lawrence and Topeka, Kan, mills, as it sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago at the same time. Then, too, sample lots sold in Chicago

prices broke nere to \$1.17a, in marcia, and this, too, on receipts that averaged but little more than 2,000 daily for the month. Now the Southwest referred to has a surplus, and instead of importing are exporting.

That year Usilfornia was also a failure and had for export only 2,000,000 centals against an estimate of 22,000,000 dentals for this year. That year the crop in the United Kingdom was likewise deficient, as will be seen from the following: According to the Chamber of Agriculture Journal, "43 per cent of the returns for wheat report an average crop, 54 per cent under average, and only 3 per cent over an average." In the same report we also notice this item: "Potatoes are much diseased and get worse daily; the stench at and after sunset is very obnoxious." France, too, was a failure that year, as may be seen from the correspondence of the Mark Lane Express, under date of Aug. 5: "It appears that it was not enough with all the disagers which have befailen France within the last year, and which have deprived the public property of at least ten milliards, (2400,000,000 sterling) it still wanted an insufficient, not to say bad, crop to aggravate the misfortunes to which we have to submit. It is difficult, in fact, to deceive ourselves now; in proportion as we enter upon the harvest we find the wheat crop will neither be abundant nor of good quality. Nor was the wheat crop of Eastern Europe satisfactory that year, as may be seen by this published in the New York Produce Exchange Weekly, dated Sept. 1, 1871: "The accounts of the disappointment as to the yield of the wheat erop in South Russia are confirmed. The wheat crop of Hungary it is believed will not be an average, either in quantity or quality." These facts lead us to believe that the estimates of radical buil operators of the unusual wants of Great British and unprecedented shortage in America, are vastly overdrawn, and that there may be some point to this saying made a few days since on 'Change by one who did much some years ago in controlling the w

known. As new sources of snpply have arisen since then to the benefit of the United Kingdom, and seeing we now have a large surplus, the consumptive world may "panse"—perhaps "stop eating"—until we may want to sell, as is usual when a new crop begins to grow, the more particularly so as they must be well aware of the fact that about 500, 000 but of aur No. 2 that sold at \$334c last fall on account of its condition is still in our warehouses and subject to delivery on regular contracts.

W.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PROPUCTS—Were irregular in regard to activity, and stealler in prices. There was a fair inquiry early, and little demand later except for changing over from March into April. There was quite a pressure to make pork transfers, and under it the April premium widened to 23c per brl. Liverpool was quoted easier on FORMIN—Dates, 4889; figs. kees, 11612c; do tivity, and stealier in prices. There was a fair inquiry

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregular in regard to activity, and stealier in prices. There was a fair inquity early, and little demand later except for changing over from March into April. There was quite a pressure to make nork transfers, and under it the April premium widened to 220 per brl. Liverpool was quoted easier on lard, but that made. little difference here. The chief point of interest in the news from that city was the fixing of the stock of lard at 18,500 tex, and at Hamburg at 21,000 tex. These figures were generally accepted by the trade as trustworthy in place of the report sent last week. The recepts of hogs were only small, and the quality scarcely so good as heretofore, which helped to steady the feeling in product.

MESS PORK—Was fairly active, and advanced loe per brl, but weakened later, and closed 2½c lower than Saturday. Sales were reported of 35 brls cash at \$16.00, 16, 500 brls seller March at \$15.00216.02%; 22, 250 brls seller March at \$15.00216.02%; 23, 250 brls seller March at \$15.00216.02%; 24, 250 brls seller March at \$15.00216.02%; 25, 250 brls seller February; \$15.00 seller March at \$15.00216.0000 and extra prime at \$11.2026/11.500.

Liand Was quoted at \$13.50214.000, and extra prime at \$11.2026/11.500.

Liand Was quoted at \$13.50214.000, and extra prime at \$11.2026/11.500.

Liand Was quoted at \$13.00216.000, and closing 22, 55c per 100 as under the latest prices of saturday. Sales were reported of 750 toc sales were r

BREADSTUFFS. BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand, a few lots being wanted for shipment, with a light local trade, and the market was strong, in sympathy with wheat, but with no material change in prices. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters at \$6.75; 800 bris spring extras at \$5.50 \$67.00; and \$500 bris spring superfines at \$4.3734\$5.50. Total, 1,200 bris. The market closed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, \$7.7548.50; medium winters, \$6.7567.50; low grade do, \$6.0036.50; choice spring extras, \$6.5067.00; medium do, \$8.0068.50; ahipping extras, \$5.5066.00; choice batents, \$8.2560.50; common do, \$7.2548.00; spring superfines, \$4.5065.25. Rye flour, \$4.37464.70. Buokwheat do, \$8.0068.50. Bria.—Was quiet and a shade casier. Sales were reported of 30 tons at \$13.00 on track, and \$13.25 free on board car.

on board ear.

Cons. Mal.—Coarse was nominal at \$15.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was generally quiet, and firmer. The market advanced lige, and closed ic higher than Saturday, the bulk of the trading being at 1c appreciation in prices.

Liverpool was firmer, some cables quotting an advance of id per 100 lbs. London was slow, and cargoes firm though dail. New York was quiet, but "held higher," and some reported a good many speculative buying orders in New York, where quotations are relatively lower than here. There was, however, some suspicion that the parties sanding those orders are interested in keeping up the price of wheat here. The new was resurded by many as an indication that continued short interest on the older of the west at last brought about a turn on the other side of the west at last brought about a turn on the other side of the west at last brought about a turn on the other side of the west at last brought about a turn on the other side of the west at last brought about a turn on the other side of the west at last brought about a turn on the other side of the west at lines of the reading was at lines of future, and cash lots were relatively weaker, being discounted \$4,635 from March. The lower grades were in fair demand. We note that be a substituted the seasonard last week were much less than to the seasonard last week were much less than to the seasonard last week were much less than the top the proceeding, and not quite one-but our receipts are so small chain gweek a year ago. It is 13,12%, declined to \$1,22%, and closed at \$1,33,56 fell back to \$1,334, at vanced to \$1,334, declined to \$1,234, and closed at \$1,334, closing at \$1,314, Coals sales were respectively and the seasonard march seasonard march and the s

no great demand, but the offeringswere less in volume in oracle and release to the way and in inquiry for the lower trades, and relected was relatively scarce, several lois relate, and relected was relatively scarce, several lois being held for sale by sam, ie. Seller May opened at 45%c, advanced to 45%c, and declined to 45%c, at the close Seller March sold at 41%4642c, closing, with cash No. 2 and high mixed, at 41%641%c, closing, with cash No. 2 and high mixed, at 41%641%c, closing, were reported of 53, 800 bu No. 1 and the mixed at 41%641%c; 4800 bu new mixed, at 41%641%c; 4800 bu new mixed, at 41%641%c; 4800 bu new mixed at 41%642%c free on board at 41%641%c; 4800 bu new mixed by sample at 40%42c on track, and 6,800 bu do at 41%42%c free on board cars. Total, 77,400 bu.

OATS—Were quiet and unchanged. The receipts were moderate and the shipments very light. An order for a round lot of cash was filled carly at 33%c, and samples sold at 22%38%c for reference were little for March, 80%689%c for Anck. Futures were little better than nominal at 35%c for reference were little for March, 80%689%c for Angel at 12%628s. Cash as 10%60%c, and 40%1 at 71% 370. Du y sample at 22%850 on track, and 2,400 bu at 34%34%c free on board. Total, 16,400 bu.

BYE—Was in better request and steadier at 70c for fresh No. 2 and for March. Seller the month was nominal at 61%666c, and April at 71% 370. Cash sales included 1,200 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at 70c; 1,200 bu y sample at 68%750 on track, and 2,400 bu as 34%34%c of the first of 1,200 bu No. 2 (2c storage) at 70c; 1,200 bu y sample at 68%66c, and fresh receipts of cash in favorite hodges were quoted at 68c. April was quoted at 50c amples were light frequest. The shipments of barley were again fair as compared with the receipts at 50c and free products of the 100 bu y sample at 50c and free points and she for continue to be small. Cash sales were reported of 5

bu.

PIRST CALL.

Wheat, 50,000 bu, at \$1.32%@1.32% for March, \$1.33% for April, and \$1.39 sfor May.

Corn—30,000 bu seller M. y at 453c.

Mess Pork—1,500 bris at \$15.00 for March, \$10.15 for April, and \$16.40 for May.

Lard—1,750 bes at \$10.82% for March, and \$10.07% for April.

one closed as circays-1-3/9. April tosed as circays-13/9. [On was quiet and steady at 41% for March, 42% for April, and 45% 45% for May Oaks were quiet at 25% for far for May March, and 25% seller April. Mess pork was active at 12 Call. Mess pork was active at 12 Call. Mess pork was active at 12 Call. Mess pork was active at 13 Cos 10 C

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was in fair request at \$2,0002.10.
BROOM-CORN—Eastern parties were in the market, and the indications are that trade will soon start. The small order business is aiready good in the aggregate. Prices are unchanged: Choice green hurt, 5;47c; maddium hurt, red tipped. 4½65c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 5255/5c; red tipped with do, 464/5c; red do, 363/4c; green covers and inside, 425c; red tipped do, 363/4c; inside brush, 364c; medium to choice stalk braid, 435/4c; inferior brush, 3c; crooked do, 264c.

lo, 2@4c.
BUTTER—In the butter market there was no observ-

BUTTER-In the butter market there was no observable change. Local buyers and shippers ordered freely, and the day's sales about equaled the fresh receipts. Prices were steady, as follows: Choice to fancy yellow. 27c332c; medium to good, 20'325c; inferior to common, 13 #18c; roll, 17@22c.

BAGGING-Prices ranged the same as for several days previous, and may be considered as firm at the following range: Stark, 23\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Montaup, 22c; Peerless, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)15c; gunnies, single, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\)15c; do, double, 24\(\frac{1}{2}\)24\(\frac{1}{2}\)4.

#24'6C.
BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick were in moderate demand and steady. Other materials were unchanged. Quotations: Common brick, \$5.00@6.50 per m; pressed, \$14.00@16.00 per m; lime in bulk, 65c per bri; do in the common brick at the common brick at the common brick. \$14.00@16.00 per m; Ilme in bulk, 65c per bri; do in bris, 96c; Michigan and New York stnece, \$2,2562.50; plastering hair, 5-bu bales, \$1,7562.00.
CHEESE-Sales to a moderate a gregate were effected at 13e414c for good to best, and at 10@12c for poor to fair grades.
COAL—Was firm at the annexed quotations: Lackawanna erg, \$7.50; ch out and range, \$8.00; Blossburg, \$7.00; Cannel, \$7.00; Briar Hill, \$0.00; Baltimore & Ohio, \$3.01 Illinois, \$8.37064.25; Gartsberrie, \$3.00; Indiana block, \$4.364.75.
CO: 17.764.GE—Sales 2 cars pork barrels at \$1.00; 2 cars lard therees at \$1.25.1.25 and a famer lot brought \$7.25. Small and soft tots sold at \$6.87567.00 to packers. Sales 11 cars and 308 head.
EGGS—Were in fair supply and easier at 16817c. The

gel. 00; do. 34. bri. 53. 2; sunoxed natious. De; scased herring, per box, 358; No. 1 herring, per box, 25830e; Columbia litver saimon, 15. bri. 58. 25.
FRUITS AND NUTS—Nothing new was developed in the fruit market. Trade continues fair at the annexed prostrow—Dates, 36056; Brs. kegs, 116:12c; do boxes, layers, 136:15c; turkish prunes, old. 51.6654 do. new, 7. 64.065. raision, layers, 51.10-52.05; loose Muscatel, 52.25; Cailot, 13. galages, 51.00-25.05; loose Muscatel, 52.25; Cailot, 25.25; Cailot, 25.25; Loose Muscatel, 52.25; Cailot, 25.25; Downstic—Alden apples, 14.516c; Michigan do. 5Mc disc, Southern, 5504c; pared peaches, 18.50c; Callfornia 5 poaches, 13. 62146; blackberries, 9.595c; raspberries, new, 31.352c; pitted cherries, 1952c; raspberries, 1952c; rasp

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—There was a fairly active demand from the local and Eastern trade at prices showing no quotable variation from those current on the closing days of last week. The supply proved smaller than a majority of the trade had expected, and that fact, coupled with the not unfavorable tone of Eastern advices, checked any tendency to easier prices. The range of sales was \$2.75@5.50, with most of the business at \$3.15@3.65 for butchers' stuff, and at \$3.50%5.5.15 for common to choice shipping steers. There were two cates at the outside quotation,—\$5.50.-viz.: 100 head, averaging 1,463 ns, by Alexander Cassell & Co., and 32 head, averaging 1,200 ns, by Gregory, Cooley & Co. About all the stock was sold, and the market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

1.530 bs. Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weigh-ing 1.250 to 1.400 bs. Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weigh-

3.00@3.60 ANTHE SALES.

Price. 36, 50 33...

\$.50 30...

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EAST LIBERTY.

EAST L

5.75.

57. LOUIS, Feb. 12.—Hous.—Steady and unchanged; light shipping to good Yorkers. \$5.25; packing. \$5.75 (6.6.10; extra heavy. \$6.2036.40.

CATILE-steady and unchanged; choice to fancy steers, \$5.25c.60; good to prime, \$4.60 a5.125; light, \$4.0064.25; fair to choice cows and helfers, \$3.25c.60; choice cows and helfers, \$3.55c.60; choice choice farm; common, \$5.25c.5.75; fair to good light, \$5.85c.61; packing grades, \$4.2064.25; obice heavy, \$6.30.66, 70; receipts, 1, 372; shipments, 440.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Liverroot. Feb. 12-11 5. III.—FLUEN-NO. 1, 248
6d; No. 2, 228.
GEAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s: No. 2, 10s 8d;
spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 10s 8d;
No. 2, 10s 4d; club. No. 1, 11s: No. 2, 10s 7d.
Corn—New, 24s 64:24s 9d; old, 25s 3d:25s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork. 67s ed. Lard. 55s. LIVEPOOL, Feb. 12-5 p. m.—Lard.—5 Rest unchanged. LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12-5 p. m.—LARD—548 6d.
Rest unchanged.
LIVERPOOL Feb. 12—LATEST.—COTTON—Active and firm: 63(66 15-16d; sales 18,000 hales; speculation and export, 3,000: American, 13,000.
GRAIN—California white wheat, 10s 4d@10s 6d; do club, 10s 7d@11s; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western, 10s@10s 9d; do winter, 10s 8d@11s.
FLOUR—Western canal, 22s@24s 6d. Corn—Western mixed. 25s 3d@23s 9d; nsw do, 24s 9d@24s 9d. Oats—American, 3s 3d. Barley—American, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 37s.
CLOVER SEED—American, 75@80s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 67@67s 6d. Prime mess bed, 60s. Lard—Frime steam, 54s 6d. Cheese—Fine American, 71s. Bacon—Long clear, 42s 6d; short clear, 43s 6d.

tas ed.
TALLOW—American, 41s ed.
PETROLEUM—Spirits, 10s ed; refined do, 18s ed. .
Linseed Oil—27s ed.

LISERD OIL—278 6d.
RESIX—Common. 6s; pale, 13s.
Srietra Turpanting—32s.
London, Feb. 12.—Tallow—43s 3d.
RESIXED PRESCREUM—14s 3d.
SPIRITS TURENTINS—20s 6d.
ANTWESP, Feb. 12.—PRESCREUM—45.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK. Feb. L2.-GRAIX--Wheat-No. 2 Milwaukee. 2636 better, with a moderate demand,
mainly speculative: No. 2 Chicago held at \$1.45 in
store; \$1.45 id, without ales of moment: otherwise
the market quiet and without decided change; some
little milling demand for spring, and shippers bought
a few parcels inferior spring; aske of no, 000 bu ungraded spring at \$1.2621.30; No. 3 Milwaukee, \$1.40 in
store; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.408.14 in store; four rull
loads of the latter at quotations. Rye dull at 82685c
for Western; 8863cc for new. Corn 3/c lower; light
business; sales 73,000 bu new marraded Western mixed
at 54626c; new no grade and No. 3, 55635/sc; new
steamer mixed, 506264sc, closing at inside faures; new
steamer mixed, 50626sc, steamer white, 50c; old Western
mixed nominal at 5040fc.

Ocaa's Francurra-Berth room quiet and sinchanged;
charters also quiet, with rates weak; engagements to
Liverpool by steam, 300 bales cotton at 3d.

Phovisions-Pork-Prices a shade lower; trade light;
sales of 130 bris uninspected new mess on the spot at
\$18.50218.605/c for bris do on private terms; 300 bris
extra prime and 300 bris prime mess April on private
terms; nothing done in new mess for faure delivery;
second call for March \$17.00 asked; for April, \$16.75
asked; for Mar, \$18.50 bid and \$16.75 asked. Cut
meats-Trade light and prices trugular; middles quiet;
prices rather casier; sales of 50 boxes Western
long clear, \$3/c. Land-Market opened heavy;
after advanced, and closed easier; spot lots
dult; speculation moderate; \$11.15 bid for prime
steam on spot; sales 160 tes off grade, \$10.125/c011.00;
1,250 tes prime steam February, \$11.15 at 1.175/c, \$200
tes March, \$11 175/c311.275/c, closing at \$11.175/c, \$200
tes March, \$11 175/c311.375/c, closing at \$11.175/c, \$200
tes March, \$11 175/c311.375/c, closing at \$11.175/c, \$200
tes March, \$11 175/c311.375/c, closing at \$11.275/c; 220
tes May, \$11.40.

What He Got from farch, 12 31-326-13; February, 12 farch, 12 31-326-13; April, 18 5-16 396013 13-320; June, 13 17-32313 0-16 tugust, 13 23-326; September, 13 7-1 ober, 13 1-326-13 1-16; November, 12 December, 12 27-333 12 29-336. House Board---Exc Profits. Settlement which Res Disadvantage of the In

her Contract Made w Edwin Walker, of L The Legislative Committee Do a Little Investiga

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and weak; \$2.80.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 12. -CO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 12.-FLOUR-OR Du; oats String and bris; wheat, 3,000 bu; ore

Shipmants—Flour, 3, 300 bris; wheat, 2, 000 bet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 12.—FLOUR—Firm; the cy, \$7.2567.75; raminy, \$6.5047.00; low grades, blid G. 03.

G. 03.—Wheat quiet: white, \$1.4621.50; and G. 03.

Corn quiet and unchanged; 40c in elevator.

PROVISION—Quiet but steady. Bulk sleer ils. \$2.501.50; bulk clear sides, 8140. Provision—Quiet but steady.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—Gralls—Whest firm; densed fair; asies 14,000 bu red winter at \$1.45. Cere quie but steady; 2,000 bu red winter at \$1.45. Cere quie but steady; 2,000 sers new on track at 505. Out word with the series of 1,000 is Michigan at 80c; 2,600 bu Canada at 60c. SOUTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 12.—PLOUR—Steady, GRAIN—Corn quiet and easy. Oats in demand. COTTON.

NEW OBLEANS, Feb. 12.—COTTON—In fair demands males. 3. 450; quotations unchanged; regista, set. 16, 778 bales; gross, 17, 648; exports to Livernels. 8. 530; to Cork, 8. 315; to Harre, 1, 300; stock, 24, 600.
SAVANNAH, Feb. 12.—COTTON—Quiet and frm; midding. 12%c; net receipts, 1, 371 bales; same, 450; as Great Britain, 3, 522; coastwine, 1, 101.
GALVESTON, Feb. 12.—COTTON—Firm demands offerings light; middling, 12%c; net receipts, 1, 128 bales, gross. 1, 128; sales, 225; to France, 1, 805; coastwine, 3, 805.
Montle, Feb. 12.—COTTON—Unchanged; middling. 3,805.
Monitz, Feb. 12.—Corrow—Unchanged; missing, 123-16c; net receipts, 5,796 bales; sales, 500; commiss, 1,043.
CHARLESTON, Feb. 12.—COTTOW—Quiet; missing, 12%(c; net receipts, 1,285 bales; sales, 500; constant 672.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Cotton goods were fairly settle and continued firm. Dyed ducks and denine were in light supply. Prints were in moderate request firm. Bristol fancy and Hamilton shirting-grans seveneed to. Dress goods were more active. Heavy was in good demand. Woolen goods of men's were sluggish.

Foreign goods were quiet.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12 - PETROLEUM Metady; standard white, 110 test, 27c.

PITTSBUZO, Feb. 12 - PETROLEUM - Crude settre bed prices irregular; \$2.95 at Parker's; refined dully refassill asking 20%c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 12.-SPIRITE TURPE ring-Firm at 39%c.

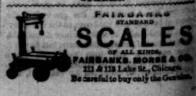
FIRM CHANGES. DISSOLUTION. The firm of Wolff Bros. & Co. has this day been dissolved by limitation, Otto E. Wolff, Adolph W. Wolff, and John Runge, will liquidate the critical indebtenness, and they alone are suborised to collect all outstanding indebtenness due to the late firm. Otto E. Wolff, John Runge, Adolph W. Wolff, Charles Sieber, Hugo Kretzschmär, Chicago, Feb. 10, 1877.

The undersigned have this day formed a coparative of the suborises of the firm of Wolff Bros. & Co., as will carry on the sash and door manufacturing business at 168 to 172 West Erie-st., and 2 Milwankee-av. as heretofore. Otto E. Welf, Adolph W. Wolff, John Runge.

Circago, Feb. 10, 1877.

COPARTNERSHIP. A copartnership is this day entered into between indersigned as successors to the firm of J. I., Smith Jo., dissolved by the death of J. L. Smith, 1848. The tyle of the new firm will be Mullen & Love, who

\$100 Invested Has \$1.700 during the past few mouths, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced in nominal same and profits increased. Book coalsing full information sent on application.



SUALES.

PACTS AND PIGUR

The Pirst Day Spent in an Int. of Prison-Discipline,

RICHARDSON'S CO

THE PENITENT

Some More Facts Res

Richardson Con

ame officials, and that the same officials, and that the lie high up near the doo icials. I want to call to our three most glaring thardson never had a contract that the contract is lunderstand that only Cond Reid voted to approve the set objected. The bond accoratively worthless, Watson sything. Second, Richardson's steentarty was for 225 men, in whose services belong to the misdeeds done in the body. select 81% cents per diem each NOTE THAT ITEM

It forms an important portion of sill cut an immense figure in all Richardson charged for the lab convicts \$4.60 per day to the Stitle sum in subtraction here. For the cost of the labor of 225 cons 182.90; for 225 men at \$4.60 per leaving a total net profit on labor each day. 8552.10. Does any that there was no Ring in Richard losset to retain this immense son is a comparatively poor and I do know that he was at pot and I do know that he was at pot a Sate-House Commissioner has vaced a great deal of money and interest. These are only surmissignton will either refute or sust I want to bring to mind another I led to believe. There will be an closs the eyes of the public to officials, and ON IS TO SE MADE

contrast in this investigation.
THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THE NE Paid to State to Aug. 1, 1872, S272
To this should have been added
the State Aug. 1, 1872, and which
till Oct. 31, 1872, owing
leyed at the time that a
if to Central Illinois to 48
Bank at his place, and tha
to the institution in the shape o
notes of the National Bank, th
paid to the State Penitentiary of i
Richardson received amounts as

... 16, 85e.

\$ 10, 079 Jan. 11,
4, 0, 7 April 12,
15, 675 May 10,
174 June 8,
1907 July 9,
1908 Aug. 9,
1908 Oct. 10,
2, 986 Oct. 10,
2, 987 Dec. 11,
11, 340
1, 5, 9, 9, 10,
2, 9, 9, 10,
2, 9, 9, 10,
2, 9, 9, 10,
2, 9, 9, 10,
3, 334 July 5,
3, 100, 545

The to tal amount paid to Richiperiod from August. 1872, to the tract with the Peulientiary, as above figures, 18 \$473, 200, 40.

Now come the finounts Richar Penitentiary for labor, etc.

These figures are taken from the Mr. G. Mueller, the chief Clerk tiary, and are so posted that a faem:

Besides this Richardson paid praximating \$24,000 for tools, const. and other charges incidents as a contractor, and for necessar, him by the Penitentiary.

and investigating Committee appendicature is not the body that is out. Up to May 12, 1873, Richards and Convict-inbor, account rether, but since that time they separately as two accounts. May 15 to the Prison to the amount of \$37 is paid up in the Jame following. In November, 1874, Richardson to the Pentiuntiary to the amount of the Pentiuntiary to the amount When the Fentiuniary Commissionable Fentiumiary Commissionable Fentium Commi

12 23-32.

16.000 brls; little more doing, ills; otherwise dull and prices unditional states of the ee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet. il and nominal: crude, illic; reaned, cases nominal: naphtha, 13c.

- steady at \$2,152,2.25.

- steady at \$2,152,2.25.

- illication at \$2,000.

- western, 16,27c.

- western, 16,27c.

- western, 16,27c.

- western, 16,27c.

- western, 17,57c.

- art western, 17,57c.

- art western, 17,57c.

- Lart medded an, \$11,15 bld; February, \$11,15 Western, 12(3)0c, and unchanged, t-fi.os.
BALTIMORE,
12. - FLOUR - Steady and drm;
00\_5.75; extra \$6.00\$6.50; family, active; No. 2 red Western, \$1.40, g. \$1.42; Pennsylvania red, \$1.50 ilnal. e firmly held; Rio (cargoes), 1760 dull: \$1.09. t. 6.00 bu; corn. 5.500 bu. st. 8.500 bu; corn. 183.000 bu. NEW ORLEANS. Seb. 12. - FLOUR-Excited and high-\$6.25; XX. \$6.79; XXX. \$7.20 \$5.50.87; 2XX. \$7.20 hand rair and market firm; 54 658. t and weak; \$2.80. misylvania red, \$1.50@1.53; amisylvania red, \$1.40@1.45; white, \$1.375; free on board. Corn—Market, 544@55c. Outs—White Western, SSc. Barley—Two held higher-The total amount paid to Richardson during the tried from Angast. 1872, to the close of his consect with the Penitentiary, as shown from the weekers, as \$427.00. there figures, is \$473, 203. 40.

Now come the amounts Richardson paid to the These farnes are taken from the books kept by it. G. Maeller, the Chief Clerk of the Penitensary, and are so posted that a child can get at the control of the Penitensary, and are so posted that a child can get at the control of the Penitensary, and are so posted that a child can get at the control of the Penitensary, and are so posted that a child can get at 

minal, & dull and nominal. Lard steady, at there, \$11.00211.25. Bacondiders, 79cc; clear rib, 104cc; clear, curved, quiet but firm; 12-124cc. \$1.08cd.1.0.

\$1.08cd.1.0.

— Market dull; Rio, cargoes, 1860 d demand at full prices. Molasses Rice quiet, but steady.

Brin; held at 90c. eb. 12.—Petroleum — Nom 2,000 bris: wheat 19 000 his com d., Feb. 12.-FLOUR-Firm; fanitte: white, \$1.40.31.50; amber, 1.35@1.50; rejected, \$1.10.31.20. amped, 400 in elevator. In the second of the se COTTON. COTTON.

b) 12.—COTTOX—In fair demands

tions unchanged: repeipts, net,

17,648; exports to Liverpool.

t to Havre, 1,898; shock, 284,000.

2.—COTTOX—Quiet and firm; midecipts, 1,371 baies; sales, 450; to

soastwise, 1,101.

2.—COTTOX—Firm demand; offer
124/c; net receipts, 1,125 baies;

255; to France, 1,805; coastwise, Corron-Unchanged; middle 5, 798 bales; sales, 500; co Y GOODS. Cotods.

Cotton goods were fairly active.

Dyed ducks and denins were in
were in moderate request and
and Hamilton shirting-prints acloads were more active. Hoslery

d. Woolen goods of men's wear
gm goods were quiet. TROLEUM.

Feb. 12 — PETROLEUM — Market.

£, 110 test, 27c.

.—PETROLEUM — Crude settre bat.

sat Parker's; refined dull; refinemental particular delivery. CHANGES. DLUTION. Bros. & Co. has this day been on, Otto E. Wolff, Adolph W. mge. will liquidate the entire lity alone are authorized to col-indebtedness due to the late ff. John Runge, Adolph W. Hugo Kretzschmär. TNERSHIP. als day entered into between the cors to the firm of J. L. Smith & death of J. L. Smith, Esq. The will be Mullen & Love, who will sandolph-st. edward F. Mulley, Junius N. Love. NANCIAL. sted Has \$1.700 Profit of ent on application.

TUMHRIDGE & CO.
ters, 2 Wall-st. New York.

UALES. FAIRBARKS CALES

OF ALL KINDS.

IRBANKS. MORSE & CO.

III & 118 Lake St., Chicago.

Institute buy only the Genuise.

THE PENITENTIARY. ardson had been annulled, on the following ome More Facts Regarding the I give you below the settlement, as made on the books to detail, which, will more fully explain. Richardson Contract. That He Got from the State-House Board---Excessive and lot.....g-bed, destroyed by J. W. Wham, former Profits. Bill Sept. SO. 1873, for stone and cutting for car-shop.

June 30, 1874, 628 coal.

April 29, 1874, 602 coal.

Sept. 25, 1874, 602 coal.

Sept. 25, 1874, 602 coal.

Nov. 30, 1874, 827 coal.

July 31, 1875, two imposing stones.

Nov. 10, 1875, 18 window-sills and caus for shoe-shop No. 18 window-sills and caus for page 1875, 1875 estlement which Resulted to the Disadvantage of the Institution. her Contract Made with Him and Edwin Walker, of Lemont. smith shop.
June 13. 1676, moving stone at canal dock.
June 18. 1676, moving stone at canal dock.
June 18. 1676, moving rejected at jobate atome
(eighty-five day's labor.
June 13. 1876, stone and cutting for new State
warehouse. Legislative Committee Comes Up to Do a Little Investigation. The notes were three in number, and, ured, have been paid. what the property is worth.

What the property is worth.

What the property but it is not worth at the utmost at the present time, over \$8,000, though the house is of stone and said to have cost \$10,000, with the grounds, which have a front of 150 feet on Richards attreet. It is the residence of William E. Yenkle, and he is paying a rental at present of \$30 per month. It is too large a house for an ordinary tenant, and is not such a one as is desirable in a city of the pretensions of Jolict.

I want to call your attention to the item for rubbing-bed \$1,000. It was claimed that it belonged to Richardson, and should have been driven by State steam-power, but Wham threw it out because he had a grudge against Richardson, and consequential damages were allowed him of \$0,903,80. No one will deny that this was not exorbitant. It was or First Day Spent in an Informal Discussi of Prison-Discipline, Etc. RICHARDSON'S CONTRACT. PACTS AND FIGURES. Special Dispetch to The 27101.

Ill., Feb. 12.—In my last dispatch I ento show by the records of the Penitenthe State-House Board and the Board of ary how the State-House Board and the Board of clientary Commissioners of 1872 squandered to many of the people of the State of Illinois. I make any here, before going farther into details, at before the investigation is commenced, that I have enough will be proven to show criminality is see efficials, and that the responsibility fills high up near the doors of some excepts. I want to call attention to so three most glaring facts. First, the state of the second of the secon sequential damages were allowed him of \$0, 9-3, 90. No one will deny that this was not exorbitant. It was

SIMPLY AN OUTRAGE.

When, three years ago, Watson, one of Richardson's bondsmen, went into bankruptey in Springfield, not an attempt was made by the Penitentiary Commissioners to get a new bond, but the old one was left to a tand, and to-day is a comparatively worthless document. Every one must be aware by this time that there was stealing somewhere, but thow it was that Richardson was allowed immense rebates on the State-House work seems strange. The figures are not here. They are in Springfield, and in fairness to the public, the State-House Board should be compelled to disclose them. They have amounted in some instances, it is said, to over \$25,000, but there is little here to show for it.

Richardson's contract compelled him to charge for labor in a lamp, but he

CHARGED BY DATS' WORKS,
as though he was not hiring convicts. Richardson's stone bills are not here, but they will be found in Springfield. The vouchers of the State-House Board, were they published, would show an era of extravagance never excelled anywhere in so short a time.

I have now come to the end of the letter so far as records are considered, and only investigation will unearth more.

EDWIN WALKER.

And now comes the sequel: Martin Madden, of Lemont, the foreman of Edwin Walker, has leased Richardson's convicts, 225 in number, for a period of five years, with a privilege of eight, at 50 cents per day for each man. This is another device. It is Richardson's convicts, 225 in number, for a period of five years, with a privilege of eight, at 50 cents per day for each man. This is another device. It is Richardson and Walker in another garb. Walker is not always responsible, as facts have proven. nor is Richardson. It is a contract just as Richardson's was, with the State-House clause excluded, and will only last while the Cook County Court-House is being built, and the people are being robbed by a ring. It is also a violation of the contra ding a State-House, except so far as there was aring clause in the contract he made for conand that only Commissioners But. in Inderstand that only Commissioners Butz and Reid voted to approve that contract, and Best objected. The bond accompanying is committely worthless, Watson only being worth arrians. Second, Richardson's contract with the belieflary was for 225 men, in variegated clothsyralag. Second, Richardson's contract with the helicitary was for 225 men, in variegated clothing was services belong to the Commonwealth, in misdeeds done in the body. He got their sermistre \$1\footnote{\text{the cuts per diem each.}}

NOTE THAT ITEM.

Richardson charged for the labor of these same and the same immense figure in the investigation. Planckon charged for the labor of these same specific \$1.00 per day to the State. Just do a content \$1.00 per day to the State. Just do a content \$1.00 per day to the State. Just do a content \$1.00 per day was give 20; for 225 men at \$4.60 per day, \$1,035, towns total net profit on labor account alone for capar, \$352.10. Does any same man think that the was no Ring in Richardson's being allowed to retain this immense profit? Richardson's being allowed to retain this compared to the sense of the public to the sins of the decisis, and case the eyes of the public to the sins of the striak, sai.

MILENSON IS TO BE MADE THE SCAPEGOAT.

There are documents in the possession of the committee which aliege bribery. I have not been also be at the committee which aliege bribery. I have not been also be pet at them. but they charge some of the committeers with baving received money. How such of course, I cannot tell, as these matters have been only intimated to me, and I do not work for their accuracy. I only give them to The Tranks as they were given to me.

And pow as to what Riebardson remired for his work from the State, and you as to what Riebardson remired for his work from the State, is turnished the stone, to be sure, with Ring had already been some time in existence, and waiter, of Court-House fame in Cook bourt, was also in it. His stone had been accepted as the stone for the building by the State-lines Board. Richardson had to deal with him, as he also bought stone of Staele and Isaac Lobe, of this place. However, I understand that the aggregate way small, in comparison with the amount rewised by Richardson, and that the State-House, were by Richardson, and that the State-House, were showed the state-House, were the Richardson, and that the State-House, were the Richardson, and that the State-House, were the Richardson, and that the State-House. THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE, including Dick Rowett, Chairman, and Messrs. James, Hopkins, Crooker, Collier, Lindsey, Black, Taylor (Cook), Dennis, English, Pinney, Merritt, Williams, Kearney, and Davis, arrived here yee-terday, and looked through the chapels and kitchen. Crooker and Dr. Black talked to the convicts, endeavoring, by a legislator's example, to lead them to a higher sphere of usefulness. As a stump-speaker Crooker may be a success, and, while he uncoubtedly spoke earnessly, if must be said that he does not and did not understand convict natures, and put too much faith in their goodness. undoubtedly spoke earnestly, if must be said that he does not and did not understand convict natures, and put too much faith in their goodness. It was not my intention to speak of this, but to come down to a matter of business. To-day the Committee is looking through the shops and having a sort of informal consultation on prison necessities. It is not such a Committee as will be apt to go to the bottom of things from necessity. It has no power to send for persons and papers, and, therefore, any investigation carried on by it may prove a mere farce. However, it is proposed to appoint a sub-committee, report back to the Legislature and ask for power to send for persons and papers and to compel the attendance of witnesses. I want now again to come back to my first love, and that is litchardson and his Penitentiary contract. I gave you facts previously obtained from hat 6 Sate to Aug. 1, 1872, \$272, \$977.

It is should have been added \$25,000 paid to a Sate Aug. 1, 1872, and which was not created at oct. 31, 1872, owing to the fact allowed the time that a then officer sent is Central Illinois to start a National lak at his place, and that it came back the institution in the shape of new and crisp see of the National Bank, thus making a total is to the State Penitont and Type 1977. 907. 87.

Incharison received amounts as follows: \$36,729 

1876.

4.517 November

4.524 December

1873

4.441 J.DRARY

5.853 Fe ruary

8.973 Merch

3.760 April

1.225 May

2.554 June

3.541 July

5.660 August

7.626 September

3.680 October

3.928 November

3.928 November

4.045 1876

4.045 1876

4.020 May

4.174

5.000 Total

4.174

5.000 Total

6.174

6.200 May

4.774

6.300 Total

Total..... \$907.177

his Richardson paid an amount ap-\$24,000 for tools, coal, black-mith-ther charges incidental to his business for, and for necessary work done for

by the Penitentiary.

ALITALE STEANGE.

Acons seem strange that Richardson should not only drawn so small an amount comparative. There is nothing here at all to show how so the amount was expended for the State-House, and has been a great leakage somewhere from cofers of the State-House Fund, but the presinvestigating Committee appointed by the distance is not the body that is going to find it

and that is Richardson and h s Penitentlary con-tract. I gave you facts previously obtained from the books, and to-day I will go a little farther. I have given the details of THE SETTLEMENT OF RICHARDSON'S INDESTED-THE SETTLEMENT OF RICHARDSON'S INDESTED-NESS
last June, and how less than \$30,000 was accepted by the Penitentiary Commissioners for a debt of over \$40,000. Business men, as a rule, are loth to trust a man who has been unable to live up to his agreement. Not so with our Penitentiary Board. It had great love for Richardson and much charity, for immediately upon the acceptance of the June settlement, a new contract, of a prelimi-nary character, is made with him, for 226 convicts at 50 cents each per diem. Of course, it was argued that his previous indebtedness had been set-tied on the books the account closed, and Rich-ardson credited with a small balance in his favor! After a compromise had been made, at not over 60 cents on the dollar,—after he had proved him-self unable to live up to the letter of his contract. 60 cents on the dollar,—after he had proved himself unable to live up to the letter of his contract,—after his, contract at 81½ cents per day for each convict was annulled,—he was immediately awarded a new one at 50 cents per day. Running a Penitentiary is considered a business Job. in order to relieve the people of a burden and make the convict prove himself a self-sustaining individual, and, if possible, a profit to the people.

BUT THE SOLONS OF THE PRESITENTIARY thought it wouldn't do to let men lie idle, or for the State to endeavor to employ them. Nothing of the kind. They would do better than that—much better. They would let Richardson have these men at 50 cents per day each, and thus deal leniently with him.

There is no record on the journal of the Commissioners, and but little said about it in the reports, and why? Because they knew it would not stand the test of public criticism as an act of fair and honorable dealing with the peopl. I cannot find a record of the contract, neither have I been able to see a copy of it. But on the books of the Penitentiary I find the following credits to Richardson as amounts he has paid for lasor.

June 2, 282

Total ...

THE INVESTIGATION.

THE LIGISLATIVE COMMENCES.

THE LIGISL THE INVESTIGATION.

be Chairman thought that witnesses should be to, and the matter of settlement should be oughly inquired into, se amount of nearly \$8,000 allowed Richardson s rubbing-bed seemed peculiarly wrong. I James thought that they could do but little it they obtained power to send for persons and papers.
Mr. Davis thought that they should first find that they had a case to investigate, and then obtain power to sarry on the investigation.
THE SHOR CONTRACT
also was somewhat discussed, especially allowing Selz & Co. a discount of 100 per cent, and then giving them more shop-room and leasing them more labor.

ing them more shop-room and leasing them more labor.

The Committee seemed opposed to distributing charity appropriations to contractors.

Mr. Hopkins suggested that they ask the Legislature to pass a resolution immediately giving the Committee powers necessary.

Mr. Davis said that the Commissioners had dealt in real estate, annulled contracts, bound the State, incurred indettedness, and in that way gone outside of the law.

Mr. Crooker thought that the special examination into contracts, etc., should be carried on in Springfield, though the general investigation should be carried on at the Penitentiary.

Dr. Black thought that there should be more Hospital room.

Mr. Hopking thought that they should be convise.

Hospital room.

Mr. Hookins thought that they should be concise in their recommendations for appropriations to the Legislature.

The Chairman thought it was not best to recommend too much, and that they should see through the buildings, and thus find what the Penitentiary needs.

needs.
Mr. James thought that 1,000 cells were not sufficient for 1, \$20 convicts.
THIS PENITENTIARY BITHER HAD TO BE ENor a new one built in the southern part of the State.
At present there are 1,000 convicts in the prison.
Mr. Crooker moved that the Warden and Chapisin be called and examined as to the discipline of the prison. Dr. Black moved to amend "and the Surgeon.

be called and examined as to the discipline of the prison.

Dr. Black moved to amend "and the Surgeon." Carried.

Mr. James thought everything that they would have to say was in print, and they would repeat what the officers had put in their report.

WARDEN M'CLAUGHRY

WARDEN M'CLAUGHRY

was examined as to bills receivable, amounting to \$23,000, mentioned in his report. He did not regard them as all good, as soms of the notes had been carried since the State ran the institution. Of the amounts due from contractors—\$36,000—the Warden said he would give a detailed statement if allowed a brief tame to prepare it.

Mr. Crooker wanted to know if he had any views upon organizing a Labor Bureau by the State, and as to matters of discipline.

Maj. McClaughry stated that the thing was not impracticable, and it would prove a permanent benefit if a Labor Bureau were organized.

This matter led to quite a discussion, the English ticket-of-leave system being referred to, which was regarded as impracticable in the State.

Mr. McClaughry stated the obstacles which discharged convicts had to contend with. There were 115-saloons in Joliet, the proprietors of some of which really lay in wait for discharged convicts, who were again led away by these cormorants. He adverted to the trouble an ex-convict had in attempting to obtain employment after he left the prison, Hethought a Labor Bureau would cost but ittle to the State, and would really prove a source of saving and act as a preventive of crime. The outside world was willing, as a rule, to employ convicts who were recommended by him. Some few have proved unreliable, but most of them had proved trustworthy. In a majority of cases they were able to tell who were worthy. He thought good time should be reduced for those who were reconvicted, in grades from one-third less to being compelled to serve the full term of conviction, according to the number of times they had been convicted. He explained the working of the good thing. The question of sustaining the library was mentioned,

CASPAR BUTZ. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, —I have read with some degree of interest the articles of your Springfield correspondent in regard to the new State-House, and also his strictures upon the letting of the labor of the stone-entires in the Penitentiary to W. D. Richardson in 1872. As this last matter was thoroughly investigated by the Democratic Legisla ture of 1875, and as the Penitentiary Committee of the present House of Representatives will meet at the prison in a few days, I would not have said a

the present House of Representatives will meet at the prison in a few days, I would not have said a word about it if my name had not been mentioned as one of the signers of the contract with Richardson, which action your correspondent declares to have been contrary to law.

Without goin: into details, into which, if they think it worth while, I trust the Committee will go, I can only say, that, if I ever did the State some service, it was by putting my signature to that contract, which, in fact, made the Penitentiary at last self-sustaining. No word of censure was heard at that time about our action; on the contrary, the public press praised it. Your correspondent says "there was never an advertisement for bids." To draw it mild, he is very much mistaken: the letting was advertised according to law in Ture Curcao Trustines and other papers; there were many bids for the labor received, and Richardson's bid was the highest.

Of the transactious which occurred since I left the office I know very little, although I believe that our successors have acted in good faith, and will be able to give a satisfactory explanation. I might answer your correspondent in full, giving all the facts, as far as they are within my recollection, but I prefer to leave the whole matter to the Committee, and I hope the public will also be con-

Committee, and I hope the pulie will also be content to wait for the result of their investigation Yourstraly,

Caspar Butz. IMPORTANT TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 12.—The entire system of telegraph line and offices of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, through to Chicago and Cincinnati, was to-day transferred from the Western Union to the Atlantic & Pacific Teles graph, giving to the latter the benefit of 140 new offices, and an additional route for its Western business, with the use of over 8,000 miles of wire heretofore included in the Southern divis-ion of the Western Union Telegraph Company. These lines end offices will, from to-day, consti-These lines end offices will, from to-day, constitute the Baltimore & Ohio Division of the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company. The local business of the Marietta & Cincinnati Division will not be included in the new arrangement until May I, when the contract with the Western Union Company on that division expires in accordance with the required three months' notice given last week. The Atlantic & Pacific now has four independent routes from the seaboard West, together with numerous cross-lines. On inquiry at the office of the Western Union here to-day, it is learned that they are not able to work any wires over the Baltimore & Ohio route West, and that they are refusing business for most of the places on that road, they having wires to but few of these towns.

THE ROCKFORD SLANDER. ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 12.—The fourth attempt to bring the Wilkie-Flynn branch of the Times-Early scandal was made to-day at Belvidere be-fore Judge Murphy, of the Boone County Circuit. No less than three continuances have been granted, and it was feared that even a been granted, and it was feared that even a fourth attempt to stay justice would be made by the defendants. Senator Early had all his witnesses ready, and it now looks as though the case will come to trial to-morrow. The Hon. William Lathrop and Messrs. Crawford and Marsuall and State's Attorney J. C. Garver appeared for the prosecution, and A. S. Trude, of Chicago, and C. M. Brazee, of Rockford, for the defense. Franc Wilkie and Patrick Flynn also appeared in Court. Considerable interest is awakened in the case again, and all are anxious that justice should be spedily administered. It will be remembered that Flynn and Wilkie are on trial for conspiring together to defame the character of Miss Early, in order that the damages awarded her by the Chicago jury of \$25,000 might be cut down by the Supreme Court. They were indicted nearly two years ago by the Grand Jury of Winnebago County.

CANADIAN NEWS. MONTREAL. Feb. 12.—A number of pew-holders of St. Patrick's Church held a meeting esterday, after Grand Mass, and subscribed \$2,000 to be offered to his Holiness the Pope at

yesterday, after Grand Mass, and subscribed \$2,000 to be offered to his Holiness the Pope at the oligrimage in April next. This is the first subscription made for this object.

\*\*Special Dispate to The Tribune.\*\*

OTTAWA, Feb. 18.—The remarks made by Messrs. DeCosmos and E. S. Thompson, members for British Columbia, during the debate on the speech from the throne, excites a good deal of comment. They declared that Canada Hadgot British Columbia into debt, had broken her piedges towards it, and, when the Legislature of that Province met, which would be in a few days, it would ask the Imperial Government to release it from its promises to the Dominion and from the contederation. British Columbia could take no other course unless the Imperial Government prepared to do the work the people of Canada had promised in regard to building the Pacific Railway.

He was carving at Ginner, and thought he must talk to the aesthetic-looking angel on his right. "How do you like Beethoven?" he asked at a venture. "Well done," said she, promptly, interested in the business at hand.

MARY DAVIS.

Better Known as Mrs. Jeannette M. Robertson.

What She Swore to on the Trial of Whyland's Murderer.

Serious Discrepancies Between What She Then Said and Her Present Stories.

She Declines to Explain Any of These Perplexing Incongruities.

The Chicago miracle appears to have ramifier The Chicago miracle appears to have ramifications. The Divine interposition does not appear to have limited itself in some directions, while it appears to have been especially exclusive in others. As for instance: It is said to have opened the mouth of Jeannette M. Robertson without stint on some subjects, while it closed it as tight as the lock-jaw on others. Upon the first attack of miraculous dispensation, Mrs. Robertson could not talk fast enough to satisfy the cravings of her pent-up speech. She told of the wonders worked by agonizing prayer and patient invocation. Now she plaintively asks why she should be dragged through the press, and begs to be excused from any further the press, and begs to be excused from any further revelations. Her glibness of marrative has fied. Her fund of anecdote concerning her sudden and wonderful recovery from the iron jaws of paralysis has ceased. The patient interviewer sits silenced before her, and wonders, as his eye falls upon his virgin paper, how the voracious city editor is to be appeased. The good old days of long and nervous-ly eloquent tributes to the virtues of praying at all times, and especially hard on some occasions, have departed. Mrs. Robertson has no more to say. Worse than that, she is preparing a statement. They all do that sconer or later. Moreover, she They all do that sooner or later. Moreover, she promises to give that statement to The Tennum exclusively. No other paper shall have it. The rest of the press shan't know about it. The Tennum alone is to be honored. The statement is to contain various and vague letters from the East, to be written by people who saw it, from the East, to be written by people who saw it, who know it was a miracle, who were conversant with the details, who firmly believe. In the meantime, Mrs. Robertson, to whom her son like appears to be as necessary as was Mrs. Partington's scion of similar cognomen, declines to answer,

A year and more ago a man known as Hank Davis went into the St. Elmo saloon, and shot Charley Whyland, whereat he then and there did die. Davis was tried and convicted, and sentenced to twenty-one years at Jolict. There was always a mystery about the man, some about the crime, and the writer, then connected with another paper, spent no little of his time and beggarly stipend in fathoming the case. No. 303 State street was a fortress that baffled his most energetic attacks. Two young women lived there at the time of the murder, and a third, a more ancient dame, came afterwards. A Mattle Salsbury, of Detroit, was supposed to have been immediately identified with the provocation that culminated in the murder at the St. Elmo. To find Mattie was the dearest wish of the reportorial liceman on the force to-day who can testify to the reportorial strategy in finding out who inhabited that ranch, and how much those denizens knew of the fracas. Perhaps the two young girls still remember the night they were yanked out of bed to undergo journalistic cross-questioning, and how much they told in their anxiety to get tack under the sheets and blankets again, Mr. Hank Davis was their friend and they his guides and philosophers, all abiding together, and 303 the theatre of their mutual loves. But Hank Davis wasn't his name, nor were the girls so deep in his confidence as they supposed. the fracas. Perhaps the two young girls still re girls so deep in his confidence as they supposed. Mattie Salsbury was the casket of his secret, and had the reportorial hand fallen with iconoclastic smash upon the monument of mystery that was reared upon Charley Whyland's bones, perhaps Hank Davis' term of imprisonment would have been shorter and his expiation far more exciting than the score and one of years to which he was condemned.

than the score and one of years to which he was condemned.

But, as previously remarked, his name was not Hank Davis. In INMO, in Edinburg, Scotland, he was christened James Robertson amid great rejoicing and high-sounding prophesies of his future. Jeannette M. Robertson thought him a miracle then, dreaming little of the greater one to come. When Davis, or, to keep thus chronicle up with some degree of consistency, Robertson, was tried, his counsel, learned in the law, undertook to establish insanity, and thereto introduced to CNE MRS. MARY DAVIS, a tall, strong-faced woman with iron-gray hair and an energetic law. She was his mother, she said, and hereto appended is her testimony written out from the notes of the short-hash man employed to report the trial, and thereof fall not at his perfil.

"Mrs. Mary Davis, the mother of the defendant, being introduced by the defense, testified as follows on the direct examination:

"By Hr. O Brien:

"Q.—Mrs. Davis, state to the jury whether you are the mother of this defendant. A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—Mrs. Davis, state to the jury whether you are the mother of this defendant. A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—Where do you reside when you are at home? A.—I reside now at 303 State street.

"Q.—I say when you are at home. Where did you reside before you came there, Mrs. Davis? A.—I was in Buffallo since the fire. I was burned out at the fire.

"Q.—Barned out in Chicago at the time of the

you reside before you came there. Mrs. Davis? A.—I was in Buffalo since the fire. I was burned out at the fire.

"Q.—Burned out in Chicago at the time of the fire? A.—At the large fire.

"Q.—Have you been in Buffalo since? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—Have you been here within the last five weeks? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—How old is your son? A.—He was born in 1846—August.

"Q.—How old was he born? A.—He was born in Edinboro, Scotland.

"Q.—How old was he when you brought him to this country? A.—He was 3 years old.

"Q.—How many years has he been away from you? A.—When he was about 19 years old.

"Q.—Then he would be away about ten years from you? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—Has be lived with you any portion of that time? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—About how long? A.—About six months here in Chicago.

"Q.—You may state to the jury if you know whether his health was good during those six months or not? A.—No, sir, it was not.

"Q.—Do you know what was the matter with him? A.—He complained very much of his health.

"Q.—Was this the only time he was with you within the last ten years? A.—No, sir, it olive with me. We were burned out then?

"Q.—Is his father living? A.—No, sir.

"Q.—How often did you know of his suffering with a difficulty in his head during the six months he was with you? A.—Well, he had three very bad seells.

"Q.—Did you have a doctor? A.—No, sir, I never had a doctor. I never had a doctor myself.

"Q.—Did you have a doctor? A.—No. sir; I never had a doctor. I never had a doctor myself. I doctored him myself.

CHOSS-EXAMINATION BY MR. REED.

"Q.—Where were you living at the time he left you? A.—In Buffalo, sir.
"Q.—When was that? A.—In 1866.

"Q.—Where did he go? A.—He went to New York.

"Q.—Where did he go? A.—He went to New York.

"Q.—Where did he go? A.—He went to New York.

"Q.—Hadn't seen him in four years? What was he doing during that time as far as you know: A.—I think he was working in a livery-stable, part of the time, anyway.

"Q.—Then he left you in Buffalo in 1866, and was gone from you four years. Where did you see him in 1870? A.—I saw him in Chicago.

"Q.—Did you move here first? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—What time in 1870? A.—I had come here in 1866 from Buffalo.

"Q.—Did you live here all the time up to the great fire? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—You didn't see him from 1866 to 1870? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—What was he doing here during the six months he was here in 1870? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—What was he doing here during the six months he was here in 1870? A.—He was working for a restsurant down-town.

months he was here in 1870? A.—He was working for a restaurant down-town.

'Q.—Where? Who was the person for whom he worked? A.—I have forgot the name.

'Q.—Were you ever in the place where he worked? A.—No. sir.

'Q.—Where did he board at that time? A.—With me.

'Q.—Where did you live? A.—No. 270 State street.

with me.

"Q.—Where did yon live? A.—No. 270 State street.

"Q.—Anybody else live with you but him? A.—No, sir.

"Q.—Comprised your entire family—yourself and him?. A.—Yes, sir; all the time.

"Q.—During those six months did anybody else live with you but him? A.—No, sir.

"Q.—Where did he go to after that six months? A.—He went back to Buffalo.

"Q.—Where did you next see him? A.—The next time I saw him was in Buffalo.

"Q.—When was that? A.—After the fre.

"Q.—How long after the fire? A.—The fire was in 1871; it was in the fall of 1871.

"Q.—What was he doing in Buffalo at that time? A.—He came to visit me.

"Q.—From where? A.—I think from New York.

"Q.—I asked you Mrs. Davis—you say he was living with you for six months in 1870—I asked you Mrs. Davis, to state after he left you at the end of that six months in 1870, where he went to? A.—He went to Buffalo.

"Q.—Now, you left in the fall of 1871 and went back to Buffalo? A.—I went back to Buffalo there? A.—No, sir; not when I wout there.

"Q.—Now you see him in Buffalo when you got there? A.—No, sir; not when I wout there.

"Q.—How long had you been in Buffalo when you saw him? I don't expect you to be exact about it. Take all the time you defire, Mrs. Davis. As

Davis.

"The Court—Was it the fall or winter after the fire you went there?

"Mr. Read—How long was he with you at that time when he visited you in Buffalo in 1871? A.—He was only there one west.

March.

'Q.—Where? A.—The same place.

'Q.—In Buffalo? A.—In Buffalo.

'Q.—How long was he with you there? A.—Only three or four days.

'Q.—Now, when did you next see him? A.—I saw him last— 'Q.—When did 'you next see him after that e—after the spring of 1872? A.—I saw him is

was in October.

'Q.—Of 1822? A.—No; of this year,—1875.

'Q.—Mrs. Davis, you said to me you saw him in the fall of 1872. You said that he was thers two days. Now, when did you next see him after that? A.—In 1873.

'Q.—Where? A.—In Buffalo.
'Q.—What time of the year? A.—I think in March.

"Q.—March, 1873? A.—I think so.
"Q.—How long did he remain with you at that time? A.—Well, two or three days.
"Q.—That was in the spring of 1873? A.—Yes, Q.—When did you next see him? A.—Octo

ber, 1875.

'Q.—Where? A.—Same place—Buffalo.

'Q.—Last year? Last October? A.—Yes sir.
'Q.—Chrea years between 1872 and 1875—you didn't see him all those three years? A.—No, sir.
'Q.—Well, did he. on his return when he came to Chicago, come to see you in Buffalo? A.—The next time is saw him I saw him here.
'Q.—When was that? A.—Five weeks ago.
'Q.—Was it after his arrest on this charge? A.—It was the week before.
'Q.—You came here? A.—Yes, sir.
'Q.—The week before he shot Mr. Whyland? A.—Yes, sir.
'Q.—Where was he when you saw him? A. Yes, sir. Q.—Where was he when you saw him? A.—903.

No. 303,

'Q.—What place? A.—State street.

'Q.—Now, then, you say he complained of a headache when he was here? A.—Yes, sir.

'Q.—Have a doctor for it? A.—No. sir.

'Q.—Do you remember of his having any fits during those six months? A.—Yes, sir; he had during those six months? A.—Yes. sir; he had three.

"Q.—How long did they last him? A.—One lasted him about ten minutes.

"Q.—How long did the others last him? A.—Not quite so long.
"Q.—How many minutes? A.—Pive.
"Q.—How many ilts did he have during the six months? A.—Three.
"Q.—How did he look when fits came on? A.—He looked baie.

He looked pale.
... Q. -Bled from the mouth? A. -Not that I saw. Q.—Bled from the nose? A.—One time he "Q.—Bied from the nose: A.—One time he did.
"Q.—He bled from the nose, but never bled from the mouth! A.—It was from the mouth.
"Q.—Each one lasted as long as five minutes? A.—I have seen them not less—over, too.
"Q.—You never had any physician for him? A.—Never.
"Q.—Wow did he act while he was doing that?

"Q.—You never had any physician for him?
A.—Never.
"Q.—How did he act while he was doing that?
A.—He drew down his face and twitched one side.
"Q.—And you never called any physician to see him? A.—No.
"Q.—How did he appear when he came out of them? A.—Stupid.
"Q.—How long did the stupidity last? A.—Sometimes three or four days. I have seen it as long as a week—he was stupid, and didn't know what he was doing. was doing.

"Q.—And it lasted ordinarily during three or four days after the fit? A.—Yes, most of the time.

"Q.—You never saw him have but three? A.—White he was in Chicago the six months.

"Q.—Did they last each one about three days—his stupid contition? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—He didn't know what he was doing? A.—Not much.

Not much.

Q.—Nearly unconscious? A.—Sometimes I had to watch him.

Q.—Was he lying in bed? A.—Part of the "Q.—Was he lying in oea."

Q.—If he was stopid wasn't he in oed? A.—
In bed most of the time.

"Q.—Was he stupid then? A.—Yes, sir.

"Q.—Nearly unconscious? A.—Sometimes he didn't know what he was doing nor what he was saying.
"Q.—For two or three days at a time after each fit? A.—Yes, sir."

fit? A.—For two or three days at a time after each fit? A.—Yes, sir."

IN HEB STRUGGLE TO SAVE HER SON, Mary Davis, alias Jeannette M. Robinson, forgot all other considerations. As she saw him in the court-room, she remembered him pure and innocent in his infancy, away over the seas, and she told of his inter suffering in a low, pathetic tone that commended the mother's loye to the jurors' sympathies, and so they only gave him twenty-one years.

But her name wasn't Mary Davis either. Years and years before, where the heather grows and the lays of the baguine warm the ripe summer evenings, she had been christened Jeannette M., or, in other words, Mrs. Jeannette M. Robertson was the mother of Hank Davis, the murderer of Charley Whyland.

She, with an illustrious disregard for the inferior

Whyland.

She, with an illustrions disregard for the inferior article of miracle, forgot to state to her ghostly advisers and secular interviewers how she so far recovered in 1870 as to take upon herself the sole and responsible care of a son who had three bad

But at all events she told the preachers and press that for seven years she had been paralyzed, tougue and foot, and had spoken not, neither had she walked upright as the Lord admonishes, from 1867 to 1874. In the latter year she prayed for speech and movement, and they were given unto her at once, to her great admiration and the awe and delight of the neighborhood. Yet on the trial of Hank Davis she swore steadily that she had cared for that dangerons eataleptic for six months during the year 1870, and so thorough had been her treatment that no outside medical aid was necessary. It was left for her to reconcile these apparently incongruous miracles.

In a back room of 303 State street yesterday, she received a Trialture reporter. For son Isaac assisted at the scance, and agreed with his mother that the miracle was enough for the press, and that that powerful engine had nothing to do with anything else, particularly as that something else threatened to assume awkward but decidedly 'unquestionable shapes.

The mother looked at Ike and Ike looked at his mother.

"Hank Davis, you know, was convicted of the

mother.
"Hank Davis, you know, was convicted of the killing of Charley Whyland."
Ike looked at his mother and the mother looked at Ike. t Ike.

Do you know him?" persisted the reporter.

I have only been here a short time. "she said.

Hare you any other sons than Ike?"

le is my son."

"Who?"
"Ike."
"But haven't you another son?"
"I don't see what that has to do with it. I don't want to be interviewed."
"Do you know a Jim Robertson?"
She looked at Ike again.
"I have an uncle by that name," said that gen-

leman.

"Have you a brother by that name?"

"I don't see what that has to do with the le. We are expecting letters every day fro 

statement, and she does not want to be interviewed at all.

"Didn't you once run a dummy on the Southern Road between here and South Chicago?" asked the reporter of lke.

"I did."

"No: I was not."

"Didn't yen say one day that you would not go to that trial and help your brotler, because you were afraid the officers of the Southern Road would find ont. that he was a member of your family and would bounce you out of a job?"

I saac's denial was not as emphatic as most men's would have been had the charge implied in the question been without foundation.

"I—I don't remember making any such remark. I don't think I made it. I cab't remember it now."

Journal of the charge in the cha

I don't think I made it. I can't remember it now," said he.

'Now, Mrs. Robertson, I want to ask if Jim Robertson or Hank Davis is your son."

'You MUST NOT ASK ME ANY QUESTIONS. I won't answer them. I think it is a shame that I am dragged through the press in this way. I have told my story. I have nothing more to say. I won't say anything more. You will get my statement soon, and you can publish that, and that will be enough."

'I'm the meantime I'd like to settle this point. Did you go on the stand as Mary Davis—"

'I won't sear your questions. You must not ask me any questions at all, for I won't answer them."

'There is still another thing. It is stated that in 1871 you twice applied to the Ald Society for relief, once giving the name of Mrs. Shields and the second time that of Mrs. Warner.

'I am not the lady. I never applied for relief in my life.

I LEFT CHICAGO REFORE THE FIRE,

"I am not the lady. I never apputed for relies in my life.

I LEFT CHICAGO REFORE THE FIRE, and came back afterwards."
"Where did you live then?"
"At 370 State street."
"Then you were not burned out."
"Yos she was, "replied lice: "she had gone and was to come back in the fall. I was here, and all her stuff was burned. She came back in 1874."
"Then there is no truth in that statement?"
Chorus--"None at all."
"You are willing to set that at rest?"
Chorus--"Yes, sir."
"Well, now, suppose you dispose of the other

"You are willing to set that at rest?"

Chores. "Yes, sir."

"Well, now, suppose you dispose of the other question as emphatically and briefly. Are you Mary Davis, Jim Robertson's mother, and did you take care of him in 1870?"

"I won't me intereviewed," she replied. "I won't answer any questions. I don't want to talk anything about this matter. "Won't you say whether or not you are Mary Davis?"

"No, she won't say anything about it," said Ike.

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### THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

emperature pesterday, as observed by optician, SS Madison street (Tribuxz), was as follows: At 8 a. m., 26 degrees; 30; 12 m., 29; 3 p. m., 32; 8 p. m., ometer at 8 a. m., 50,46; at 8 p. m..

as been notified to hold an inquest.

old gentleman of 65 years, Fred Hack, was
by his horse while standing near him at the
tte in the town of Jedferson, yesterday afterand fractured the left leg above the knee.
Is removed to his residence, No. 184 Clyplace, and attended to by Dr. Parks. evening as Mr. Gilbert Wilson, of Hyde was trying to turn out of the street-car t the corner of Eighteenth street and Wa-venne, the buggy capsized, throwing Mr. out and breaking his right arm above the and otherwise badly injuring him. He was dby Dr. J. W. Brooks and removed to his

ed entertainment for the benefit f Design will take place to-night. programme has been prepared, will read a paper on "Expres-which will interest artists and he Academy is engaged in a meri-, and this entertainment should

10 last evening a journeyman printer for work at the office of the Econing on the second flight of stairs fracturand otherwise injuring himself so life was despaired of. He was restment to the County Hospital. From upon his person his name is thought to use, and his residence somewhere in later.

A meeting of the independent tug-owners was id yesterday afternoon in the office of J. A. swford, corner of South Water and Wells sets. The object of the meeting was to discuss feasibility of forming an association which ald be composed of the various individual tug-iers who are now operating outside of the Vesowners Tuwing Company. Nothing of public rest was done.

as done.

Ing, alias Freeman, Stlevers, and other ho shot herself in a fit of jeatonsy, at No. street, Sunday evening, was yesterday in infortable condition, and, under the care D. Fitch, bids fair for a speedy recovery, story of the shooting has been covered second, to the effect that the shooting accidentally while trying to frighten a o all of which the police reply, "Too

took Heaven to witness on an Indiana car last night that he had paid his fare, the same time the guilty nickel was burn-ocket. His conscience and himself had it the Gracco-Roman style on the way hone, our own of the had been sufficiently that he had lost his soul, the lating that he had saved his nickel. On striklance the man found that he was still 4%

t 5 o'clock last evening an accident occurred in steel mills of the North Chicago Rolling Mills, end by the careleseness of some employe in aling sand or water into one of the molten iron sibles. Upon filling it with the hot metal it exied, bodly burning Caspar Meyers about the and legs, and Thomas Hartigan about the The former was removed to his home, No. West North avenue, and there attended by Dr. mann, who has but little hope of his recovery; the latter to No. 705 Eiston avenue, where he attended by Dr. Parks.

mat night, Dr. D. B. Freeman, the President, bresiding, and E. Noyes, Secretary. The only unsiness was the reading of a letter from the Facility of Rash Medical College, saying that the eshabilasing of a dental department in connection with the College was contemplated, and asking that a committee of the Dental Society be appointed for the purpose of conference and colperation with the Faculty. The Committee consisting of Messrs. N. D. Dean, G. H. Cushing, W. W. Allport, T. W. Brophy, and E. B. Swayne was appointed, and will at some future time hold the conference. The question of co-operation will be decided thereafter.

will be decided thereafter.

The February meeting of the Parragut Boat Club was held at the residence of Henry P. Darington, corner of Twentieth street and Indiana avenue, President Jenkins in the chair. Two applications for active membership and thirteen associates were read. The associate list is a new feature. It provides for those who wish to enjoy the privileges of the Boat-house without giving a preat deal of time. An invitation from Devil's ake, Wis., to attend a regetta to be held there in inne, was referred to the Board of Admission. It was noved to join the National Association of Amazeur Garsmen, which holds a regatta in Detroit partifully. The Executive Committee were empowered to purchase a new six-corred light barge at a cost tot exceeding \$400. A dress-suit of bine yacht-cloth or use in the barges and street—wear was adopted. The resignation of Charles B. Staples was read and his name placed on the honorary list.

Corporation Counsel Anthony departed last night

sur Carsains, which holds a regata in Detroit year all other Executive Committee were approved it to purchase a new six-carrel light barge at a cost of the Executive Committee were approved in the purchase a new six-carrel light barge at a cost of the Executive Committee were represented as a cost of the purchase and his mans placed on the honorary list.

Corporation Counsel Anthony departed last night mans to the bill, or rather bill, within were remained to the State Lagislature not many weeks ago, and which are intended to provide for the consist principally of striking out of the beforemented to the state Lagislature and many were at the general revenue law has fit is intended to at lack the consist principally of striking out of the beforemented the striking out of the beforemented the striking of the consistence of the striking of revenues. In its Authory's bill, nor as fir. Adams bill, but as "A bill so provide for the collection of the collection of the striking of th

is worse—to me." You accret, black, and midnight hog," burst in the Majah, "I am no hase artisan or trader, begawd, but a Majah, a Kentucky Majah, begawd, and I desire to drink—"" "Well, if you want a drink, why didn't you say so at first. I never see a man who is strapped and wants a drink go thirsty while I have a cent in my pocket. Come right along. What'll you have?" "To drink your heart's blood—to imbrue my hands in your gore—to fight," screamed the exasperated Majah, "O, to fight," exclaimed the drummer, a new light breaking in upon him, and, taking that Majah up by the neck and the superfinity of his breeches, and with a fearful crash hurled him through the window, a mangled and bleeding mass. The Majah was taken up insensible, and the doctor, without half trying or beginning to exhaust his subject, excavated 864 pieces of glass from him, tarning his patient face downwards for convenience during the operation. Then he had his drink alone, told them to charge the Majah and the window in his bill, circulated the report that the Majah had jumped through the window jo avoid a caning, got a little item put in the opposition local paper heneed. "A Vaporing Bully Fitty Chastised," and went calmly about his business. As soom as the Colonel can sit up, even if it is on all-fours, he will summon a meeting of other Majahs to decide what is to be done next under the code.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Labor League was held at Maskell Hall last evening, Mr. Thomas Cavanaugh in the chair and Mr. Mike Manly acting as Secretary. The Cigar Makers' Union No. 11, which heretofore has not been represented in the League, sent delegates and were admitted.

timely remarks. Several centionen stated that all it has been extended the state of the Essaing of stairs fracturaring himself so of. He was re-y Hospital. From ame is thought to nee somewhere in the state of the the Rev. C. H. Seymour, Dubuque... Tremont House-Col. Ralph Plumb, Streator: A. G. Arundel, New Orleans; J. L. Littledeld and L. J. Friedlander, San Francisco; Maj. S. D. Phelps, New York; the Hon. John Hoffman, Mendota; the Hon. Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville; J. Comstock, Montgomery, Ala.; F. M. Snow, New Haven; Col. S. R. Stinson, Dayton; the Hon. William Linker, Cairo; Col. C. B. Raine, Virginia; Alfred Becks, New York; E. C. Robbins, St. Louis; W. D. Wilson, Kentucky; G. N. Langdon. Green Bay.

## THE TELEGRAPHERS.

THEIR ANNUAL BALL AT MARTINE'S LAST EVEN-THEIR ANNUAL BALL AT MARTINE'S LAST EVEN-ING.

The Telegraphers of Chicago gave their annual reception at Martine's Hall on Ada street last evening, and it proved to be one of the pleasantest social events of the season. In addition to the ordinary orchestra, the Telephone had been securordinary orchestra, the Telephone had been secur-ed, and this was a feature of the entertainment—a very attractive one, since telegraphers not only in the city, but outside of it, were auxious to dance to the first waltz ever plaved by this instrument in a ball-room. The instrument, or rather the series of boxes, each representing a different note, were pendant from the gas-jets over the musicians' plat-

evening, and those within hearing were treated to a series of tunes without any visible reason or excuse for the same. In rapid succession came parts of "America," 'Pleyel's Hymn," 'Robin Adair," 'Dead March in Saul," 'Lau derbach," 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," 'There's Music in the Anr," 'Eupidec," and some others. The working of the instrument was perfect enough if we are allowed to suppose that the musician had no particular idea of time or tune,—if the playing was perfect the instrument is not. It is more than likely that the man who did the instrumentation is to be blamed.

CROOKED WHISKY.

The preliminary examination of Frederick Weigle, the vinegar manufacturer, tharged with illicit distillation and conspiring to defraud the weigh, the vinegal manuscriter, charged with illicit distillation and conspiring to defraud the Government of the tax, was held yesterday afternoon in United States Commissioner Hoyne's Court. Assistant District-Attorney Boal appeared for the Government, and Mr. Foles for the pris-The first witness was Maurice Jennings, of Elgin.

his office; knew Henry M. Allen for about twelve years; was running a steam engine for Mr. Allen at No. 685 Cafroll avenue to operate a furniture manufactory; there were some spirits distilled on the premises in December last; he could not fell the quantity produced, but thought about three or four barrels; a place was dug out under the first floor for the purpose. Tubs were used, and connections were made with them from the engine. He was there a little less than three months—from October last. Saw Weigle there once, after the spirits were produced. The spirits were taken away in the forenoon; they were taken at two different times. Did not know whether he would know the teamster who took them away or not. Thought Fred Weigle's name was on the wagon.

C. G. Ireland was examined. He knew Henry M. Allen and Frederick Weigle. Knew of the production of distilled spirits at the former's place on Carroll avenue. A small still was put in and operated two or three weeks. About 200 or 300 gailons were produced, and sent to Mr. Weigle's place. The liquor was sold to Mr. Weigle about distilling the spirits last spring. Weigle paid the money to Allen, but witness never received any from him. About \$600 was paid to Mr. Allen by Mr. Weigle. The latter advanced money to the former. The spirits were sold for 80 cents per gallon. Witness withdrew from the concern in November. He had seen spirits made in Weigle's vinegar factory on North LaSalle street. Defendant ried the experiment of distilling spirits from malt or stale beer. The still was in the upper story of the building. Four or five gallons were made, but the experiment was not a success. He visited the place for the purpose of making a proti out of it, and did the work. The beer cost \$1.50 a barrel, and they got about 75 cents' worth of spirits out of it. No steam was used; the beer was set on the fire, —on a common cook-stove.

Henry M. Allen was called. He lives at 67 Carroll avenue, and is the person referred to by the other witnesses. From 500 to 1,000 gallons of s

spirits distilled in weaght's place was present.

Further examination was waived, and the Commissioner held the defendant to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to appear for trial in the United States Court, and required the witnesses, Bradshaw, Allen, Ireland, Methlan, and Jennings to give their own recognizances in \$500 each, to insure their appearance when wasted. Richard Lotholz became sure-

#### BEECHER,

AND HOW THE REPORTERS SLAUGHTERED HIM. The newspaper men who were detailed to report Mr. Beecher's Sunday morning sermon had a spe-cially hard task to perform. The tables at which cially hard task to perform. The tables at which they were seated were placed at a distance from and on the size of the speaker, so that it was almost impossible to avoid losing words and even sentences as he turned his face and voice from them. Any person who critically read the reports which appeared in the Monday morning papers must have been astonished by the discrepancies, and the occasional extraordinary mistakes. Some of the latter are too good to be lost. Some are instances of mishearing, others be lost. Some are instances of mishearing, others Inkewarmness, that the angel said to the Church of Laodicea, "Because thou art lukewarm I will

For instance, Mr. Bebeher said, speaking of lukewarmness, that the angel said to the Church of Laodicca, "Because thou art lukewarm I will vomit thee out of my month." This was transformed in one morning paper into "I will banish thee out of my house." In another place Mr. Beecher spoke of the revivals which sprung up during his youth. He is made to say, "I remember when the Bible sprang up in my boyhood," which either materiaily reduces the date of that venerable occument or carries Mr. Beecher's age back to the patriarchalera. He also said no man had learned humility until he pumped for it. This was metamorphosed by one paper into "no man has learned humility until he pumped for it. This was motamorphosed by one paper into "no man has learned humility who has a pump of it," and by snother into "no man is a man of humility who is not pumped for it." One paper makes Mr. Beecher say: "There are undiscovered carrents within man's nature, and when the kingdom is really brought into communication with that element men are recreated and are as a bubble that has simply given its full." What he did say was, "There are currents that neverfelt the keel of worldly interests floating upon them, and when the kingdom is really developed in a man, compared with that new and inward experience, all created things are as a babble. That is simply giving its value."

Mr. Beecher sad that the people in a great many fine churches were little, niggardly, mean gnais flying around. One paper turned them into "little, mean, niggardly, nasty things." In another place Mr. Beecher is made to say: "They are bargain-makers, money-getters, who control the wood and leather of the world who dig the fields; man's commerce controls the seas, men rule with a rod of iron, wear crowns, and govern men in their physical nature." What he did say was: "They are bargain-makers, they are money-makers, they are gooden candles." He said: "A cand don't require men with golden candlesticks, but men with candles." He said: "A cand don't require and with a rod

Mr. Beecher said in substance that no man had learned to play on an instrument until he had forgotten the keys. This was distorted into, "No man has learned to play on an instrument until he

CALKINS' CREDITORS. SEEKING A SETTLEMENT.

The creditors of Calkins & Fisher, the well-known lumber dealers, who recently failed, met in the office of the Register of Bankruptcy yesterday foreneou at 11 o'clock for the purpose of effecting a settlement, based upon the report of a committee, appointed at a former meeting, to submit a statement and wake a recommendation as to the office. a settlement, based upon the report of a committee, appointed at a former meeting, to submit a statement and make a recommendation as to the offer of the bankraust to liquidate claims at the rate of 20 cents on the dollar. Eighteen of the creditors were present, or represented by attorneys.

The following debts were reported as proven: Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$49,979,86; N. H. Walworth, \$1,875.43; the Menominee River Lumber Company, \$835.36; Green, Kelsey & Co., \$1,061.20; Barker & Wait, \$33; John Brudenell, \$9.80; Hide & Leather Bank, \$387.51; Mary Jane Calkins, \$300; R. S. King, \$1,796.10; Irrish Ballen & Co., \$12,855.82; Peck & Son, \$895.20; Charles G. Breed, \$800; Charles F. Moore, \$4.836.62; William B. Ogden, \$1,249.82; L. L. Hotchkiss & Co., \$1,200,79; Nocley & Hambleton, \$1,671.62; Peshtige Company, \$1,492.18; Green, Kelsey & Co., \$23,902.26; Richards & Wetherell, \$1,124.59; Frederick O. Rugg, \$528,75; R. W. Hosmer & Co., \$376.75; James Crow, \$350; Palmer, Fuller & Co., \$180.01.

The Rogister read the following report, and it was concurred in:

"The Hos. Homer N. Hibbard, Register in Bankraptcy, Cheege-Sin: As a committee appointed by the creditors of Messas, Calkins & Fisher, lumber dealers, on the 25th of January last, to consider the question of their proposed offer to settle their indebtedness by payment of 20 per cent thereon in cash, beg leave to report that we have examined into the value of their assets, and find them, in our judgment, good for the amounts, as follows:

"Stock of lumber in yard at No. 213 Archer

ok accounts, 16.42; total, \$47,284.42.

"From the statements submitted to your by Messrs. Calkins & Fisher, it seems that the liabilities unsecured and not preferred, subject to share in the division of the assets, amount to about \$143,000. We, therefore, do not recommend that the creditors should accept the proposed settlement.

"HAMLITON B. BOGUE, "JOIN G. ORGRAID, "W. H. BULLES, "Committee."

per cent, the amount to be secured by a responsible guarantor.

The proposition met with the approval of the creditors after Messrs. Calkins and Fisher had been subjected to some inquiries as to certain property held by their wives.

In the afternoon, the debtors having in the meantime obtained a satisfactory surety, another meeting was had, and the creditors unanimously accepted the offer as made, which is 25 per cent on their claims, one-third payable in cash, one-third in three mouths, and one-third in four months. The deferred payments are to be secured by the bankrupts' notes, guaranteed by J. V. Taylor, Vice-President of the Hide and Leather Bank. Lest, however, the composition might yet fall through, Oscar L. Noble was appointed Assignee, to act only if necessity required.

OBITUARY. EIMER TYLER, ONE OF THE OLD SETTLERS.

Another of the old settlers has passed away to his eternal home. On Sunday morning Mr. Elmer Tyler died at his residence, No. 4 Woodland Park, after an illness of about three months. Forty years ago, almost to a day, Mr. Tyler, who was then 23 years of age, came to this city from Buffalo. Soon after his arrival he started a small tailor shop in a little frame shanty on Lake street. With the growth

years of age, came to this city from Bullalo. Soon after his arrival he started a small tailor shop in a little frame shanty on Lake street. With the growth of the then embryo city his business flourished; and in 1846, when the Northwestern fever broke out, he had achieved a moderate fortune. In the summer of that year he palled up stakes and emigrated to St. Anthony, where he opened a large clothing and general merchandise establishment. In the spring of 1851 he determined to go into the newspaper business, and came to Chicago to secure an outlit for a country office. Being ignorant of the "art preservative," he persuaded Hi Woodbury, now a compositor in The Transuze office, to accompany him in the enterprise. At that time the Galena Road extended as far west as Eigin, and was the only railroad running into this city. The freighted the press, type, and other material to Eigin, there leaded it on a wagon, and drove to Galena, where they embarked with the paraphernalia on the steames "Nominee" bound up the river for St. Paul. On May 31, 1851, appeared the first number of the St. Anthony Express. Typographically it was a very handsome fourpage paper; and even to-day the first issue presents an appearance that would do credit to any country paper in the State. Mr. Tyler retained his connection with the Express for about six months, when he sold out to Mr. Woodbury, and resumed his mercantite business. He also invested largely in real estate around the Falls. Ten years later he disposed of his mercantie and other interests and returned to Chicago, where he remained for several years, devoting his attention to the improvement of his real property. He then moved to Hillsdaie, Mich., where he resided for about ien years. He could not content himself to remain any longer from Chicago, where he remained for several years, devoting his attention to the improvement of his real property. He ten moved to Hillsdaie, Mich., where he resided for about ien years. He could not content himself to remain any longer from Chicago, w

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES. VISITING STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The State Legislature was pretty largely repre

The State Legislature was pretty largely represented in Chicago last evening by the presence at the Grand Pacific Hotel of the Senators and Representatives charged with looking after the charitable institutions of the State. The Senate Committee on State Charities and Educational Institutions was represented by Senators Jones, Frantz, Hoener, Glassford, Riddle, Robinson, Davis, Smith, Hamilton, Mayborne, Harrold, and Herdman, The Committee of full, would have com-Smith, Hawilton, Mayborne, Harrold, and Herdman. The Committee, if full, would have comprised more than twice this number, and the remainder are expected to be here this morning. The House Committees were those on State Institutions and Public Charities. They were represented by Messrs. Mitchell, Fountain, Woodard, Morrison, Mace, Williams, Stowell, English, Tyrrell, Gilbert, Secrist, Westfall, Jack, Pierce, Reed, and Morris, with a prospect of another lot of about the same numbers this morning. There were also present Mayor Heath, Dr. Wilbur, of the institution for the Feeble-minded at Jacksonville, Representative Sherman, R. E. Goodell, and a considerable number of other gentlemen from the city, mostly politicians or men looking after their little bills.—like Judge Dunlevy, for instance. What between washing, eating, and the like, no time for a meeting was found. It was, however, settled that the Committee of Arrangements of the party would meet in the hotel at 9 o'clock this morning to settle upon details. It is generally understood that the party will visit the Eye and Ear Infranary before noon to-day, and at 12 o'clock will accept an invitation to call on the Board of Trade. The afternoon will very likely be given up to sight-seeing, though a number of the members will spend the time in visiting Douglas Monument to see for themselves what is proper to be done with the proposition to moove that article over into the grounds of the University. His Honor Mayor Heath said that the city officials were quite ready to do whatever was most likely to make the Committees' stay interesting, and if they manifested any desire to see the Water-Works or to ride about it would be gratified. Very likely a party for these purposes may be made up this afternoon. To-morrow, at an hour not yet agreed on, the whole party will go to Elgn in a special train.

CONPERENCE WITH THE MAYOR.

Upon the invitation of several of the Chicago members of the Legislature, Mayor Heath and Assistant Corporation-Counsel Adams were at the Grand P man. The Committee, if full, would have com-prised more than twice this number, and the re-

## THE CANAL.

PAY OF THE COMMISSIONERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.— In your dispatch from Springfield in yesterday's TRIBUNE is reported a resolution offered in the House by Representative Dunne, of this city, referring to the compensation of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and charging that they have been paid more for their services than they were inside weighted. loss than they were justly entitled to under the law, and proposing the abolition of the Board, etc. Having been one of the Board of Canal Commis-sioners since May 27, 1873, I destre to say a few words in your paper in regard to the above matter words in your paper in regard to the above matter so far as I am concerned. After having been ap-pointed Canal Commissioner this matter of salary came up, when I was informed that the former Board, appointed by Gov. Palmer in 1889, consist-ing of Joseph Utley, Virgil Hickox, and Robert Wilne, had during their terms of collections. ing of Joseph Utler, Virgil Hickox, and Robert Milne, had during their term of office made out their vonchers for their salaries, and drawn on the State Treasurer for the same, at the rate of \$5 per day for every day of the year.

The question of the legality of the charge was raised, and Col. Utley, the President of the old Board, and also of the present Board, said that it was right and correct; that the State officials under the former (Gov. Palmer's administration) had passed upon, and construed the law to mean that the members of the Board should charge for every day of the year, just as the State officials have, and do now construe the law for the salaries of the members of the General Assembly, giving them \$5 per day during each session, and I am informed that they collect the same, including Sandays, whether they are present or not. I never yet have known of the Legislature being in session Sunday, but I have known of the Canal Commissioners being employed in emergencies taking care of the property of the State on Sunday in times of danger.

The old Board of Canal Trustees were paid as

days. The Board of Canal Commissioners perform the duties of General Superintendent. Secretary, and Tressurer of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, the lock at Henry on the Illinois River, Little
Wabash River improvement, and care of the building of the lock and dam at Copperas Creek, continuously, and have been allowed a salary of \$5
per day, amounting to \$1, 825 per year. The salarries of officers and employee as employed by the
old Board of Canal Trustees through the year in
1871 amounted to \$31, 301.25. The salaries of
officers and employes performing the same service
under the Board of Canal Commissioners amount
to \$17, 852, showing a saving per year to the State
of \$13, 449.25.

The present Board of Canal Commissioners have
endeavored to manage the affairs of the canal in a
business-like manner, and they think they have
done so, in adjusting and harmonizing the differ-

consideration, and the public same consideration, and the present Same Canal Commissioners the past four years, showing that they have paid into the Canal Fund nearly \$5,000 received by them from the Corn Exchange National Bank for interest allowed them on deposits of canal funds in hands of the Treasurer of the Board, which is generally considered a perquisite of the custodians of public funds. The action of the Board in this matter I trust will meet the approval of the honorable member from Cook and others as well.

#### POULTRY.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the National Association of Fanciers was last of the National Association of Fanciers was last evening thrown open to the public in the northern section of the Exposition Building. The entries were not all in place, but enough were shown to insure a splendid display. About nine-tenths of the 1,200 entries were in their coops as near as could be judged. The standard kinds of fowls, as light and dark Brahmas, were in great numbers. The game fowl department was also very good, and some of the blue blacks, spangles, brass-backs, and Dominicks were perfect spoimens. In the same vicinity are shown some beautiful game bantams. The show of dacks and gesse is good, especially in the former item, and the pigeon rows are far ahead of last year. The incidentals in the way of rabbits, Grinea pigs, peacocks, specimens of taxidermy, the trained canaries, and especially the glass hen, or patent hatching apparatus, all add to the interest of the exhibition, and make it a pleasant and profitable place to spend an hour. To get an idea of the widely-extended interest taken in the exhibition, one can glance over the following partial list of the gentlemen who have made the entries: Duncan Kay, Galt, Can.; W. H. Todd, vermilion, O.; C. J. Ward, Chicago; E. L. Lamb, Chicago; E. C. Newton, Batavia, Ill.; Oscar Doolittle, Michigan; S. H. Cook, McDonald, Pa.; Dr. Horace Emos, Milwaukee; S. H. Seamans, Williams Brothers, G. H. Spears, and W. Collins, also of Milwaukee; Dr. A. Mansfield, Waiton, Mass.; J. L. Lord, Strathroy, Can.; Luther Adams, Boston; Horace Smith, New York; N. Barker, Torntown, Ind.; B. U. Pierce, Corning, Ia.; L. Hardmau, St. Jóceph, Mich.; W. H. Fry, Indianapolis; Z. Luse, Iowa City; W. H. Woodward, Hyde Park; J. T. Bicknell, Westmoreland, N. Y.; David Jones, THE CITY-HALL.

#### THE CITY-HALL.

In the last two months 2,000 street-lamps have been repaired and put in perfect condition. They are so quickly broken, however, that it seems like

Calciminers, scrubbers, and painters are at work renovating the room of the bookkeeper of the De-partment of Public Works. A general cleaning of he entire City-Hall would hart nothing. Building-Superintendent Cleaveland inspected the building where the recent boiler explosion happened, and found that the damages were but slight. Therefore the repairing of the structure is in accordance with law.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were \$15,000 from the West Town Collector, \$2,195 from the Water Department, and \$5,000 from the Commer-

Owing to the ill-health of Ald. McCrea, and the sickness of the wife of another member of the Pinance Committee, that Committee will not consider the appropriation bill in the evenings. They will meet in the afternoons, and hope to be able to present their report to the Council next Monday, though they realize that much is yet to be done before the estimates will have received enough conthough they realize that much is yet to be done be-fore the estimates will have received enough con-sideration. One of the heads of the Departments said yesterday, in speaking about the estimates, that, as far as his department was concerned, noth-ing except what was needed had been asked for. The Finance Committee labored under a misappre-hension if they thought that the estimates had been made upon the basis of "When you're asking, ask enough."

enough."

The Department of Public Works vesterday opened the bids for cleaning the paved streets. The bidders and their prices were as follows; J. H. Hiddreth, \$24.90 per mile; J. W. McDonald, \$40 if cleaned once a month, \$38 for twice per month, \$28 for thrice, and \$25 for four times; G. B. Foster, \$20; B. B. Cunningham, \$24.85; John Murphy, \$23.90; Lyman Coleman, \$26; Lyman Stafford, \$25; Stephen Gray, \$20 for once a month, \$45, \$35, and \$25 respectively for twice, thrice, and four times; J. Cody and Pat White, \$24.80; Peter Downey, \$24.40; C. Biohner, \$40, \$37, \$32, and \$29.50; Louis Haas, \$30.75; J. B. Smith, \$23.90; D. Martin, \$24; C. T. Hotchkiss, \$20.25; J. M. Paulus, \$21.95; John Turner, \$24.75; E. C. Coolidge, \$22.70; J. F. Tucker, \$23.80.

son, 665 Fatton, 35 Gold, 107 Douglas Section, 272 West Ohio, 227 May, 355 State.

The Mayor has an embryotic scheme for the establishment of a reform-school in this city, and for the young criminals of this city orly. He thinks that if the State would make a donation of \$25,000 for the school-building, it (the building) could be erected on the grounds in the richity of the Bridewell, and the institution managed successfully by the city without much expense. His Honor thinks that the reform-school influence on our young would be much more potent for good than the influence of a prison like the Bridewell. He contemplates the teaching of useful trades to the refractory urchins that may be placed there as the first step toward changing them into useful and honest citizens. Mayor Heath's idea is not seconded by Mr. Felton, Superintendent of the Bridewell. That gentleman's faith in the reformation given by the congregate school system is very meagre. The whole subject is now in the Mayor's mind, and it is likely that it will be considerably discussed and thought over by the city officials.

is likely that it will be considerably discussed and thought over by the city oficials.

There were 155 deaths last week, which is a decrease of six as compared with the previous week, and an increase of twenty-six as compared with the corresponding week in 1876. Seventy-nine were males and 76 females; 39 married and 116 single; 151 white and 4 colored. Bohemia was the birth-place of 1; Chicago, 83; other parts of the United States. 29; Encland, 4; Germany, 13; Ireland, 18; Scotland, 1; Sweden, 3; Switzerland, and Tarkey, 1 each. The following were the ages of deceased: Under 1 year, 34; 21 between 10 and 20, 14 between 2 and 30, 10 between 10 and 20, 14 between 20 and 30, 10 between 30 and 40, 7 between 40 and 50, 7 between 50 and 60, 11 between 60 and 70, 2 between 70 and 80. The First Ward had 1 death; Second, 7; Third, 2; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 24; Sixth. 11; Seventh, 13; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 4; Tenth, 7; Eleventh, 12; Fitteenth, 11; Sixteenth, 12; Fourteenth, 17; Fifteenth, 11; Sixteenth, 7; Seventeenth, 7; Eighteenth, 1. The ratio of deaths was 1 to 2,710. The principal causes of death were: From accidents, 4; brain diseases, 6; convulsions, 13; croup, 8; diphtheria, 6; scarlet fever, 30; (previous week, 41); inanition, 5; meningitis, 7; phthisis pulmonalis, 13; pneumonia, 8.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The North Chicago Collector will not make any

further levies until the 15th inst. The Grand Jury for the February term was im-The Grand Jury for the February term was impaneled yesterday, G. H. Burhaus, of Norwood Park, being elected foreman. It gave the day to hearing of jail cases, in the effort to reduce the pressure upon the Sheriff in accommodating his 240 boarders.

Commissioners McCaffrey and Carroll and Deputy Sheriff Johnson, indicted for conspiring to defrand the county, manifested no great desire to be on hand at Geneva for trial yesterday. They did not leave the city until late in the afternoon, while their cases were called in the forenoon.

their cases were called in the forenoon.

Ed Walker expects to land the first stone on his Court-House contract to-morrow. The cornerstone, he says, is a massive affair, and when laid will contain, among other things, everything pertaining to the letting of the stone contract that was ever published, and such other Court-House literature as he has been able to gather, including Mr. Rountree's "opinion" on bonds and the Supreme Court's decision on the same subject.

Court's decision on the same subject.

The orders of P. J. Sexton on the County Treasury, amounting to \$0,000, were yesterday changed, and made payable from the Building Fund instead of the General Fund. Mr. Hack promptly signed them, and they may now be considered to be in the market, inasmuch as there is no money in the Treasury with unich to pay them. He says that he proposes to charge the county interest on his claim at the rate of 10 per cent until it is paid.

Some time since the County Attorney gave an 'opinion' that the Board could not allow the Coroner his bill of expenses for travol, etc. Acting on that 'opinion' the bill was not allowed, but yesterday the Board stepped over the 'opinion' and allowed all the Coroner asked for. What does it mean? The Coroner was doubtless, entitled to all he got; but, if things go on in this way, "opinions" will soon cease to be marketable.

Architect Egan will start in a few days for a visit the granite quarries of Fox Island, off the coast of Maine, to inspect the work being done

GOOD FOR THE ORPHANS,
Commissioners Fitzgerald and Conly had a little
dispute in the Board yesterday, in which the latter
sought to test the sincerity of the former in his
protestation of friendship for the poor. The disputs was extremely ridiculous, yet if either of
them meant what he said, and both will do what
they promised, the wrangle will not be without
good fruit. Conly offered to give his quarier's
salary as Commissioher to St. Bridget's Orphan
Asylum, in the southern section of the city, if
Fitzgerald would do the same. Fitzgerald took up
the gauntiet so carelessly thrown down with great
promptness, and the orphans—but Commissioners
are unreliable—ought to be shead. It is in order
now that the managers of the asylum in question
wait upon these gentlemen at once, and see
whether they will keep their word or not. They
can afford to do what they promised better than
they can afford not to do it under the circumstances. Their example is worth following.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain will give a Bibly reading in Lower Farwell Hall Tuesday, at 11 o'clock a. m. Subject: "The Way of Life." The eleventh annual meeting of the Northwest ern Dairymean' Association will be held at Greene em Dairymesn' Association will be held at Greene-baum's Hall, 76 and 78 Fifth avenue. They will assemble this morning at 11 o'clock, and continue for three days.

for three days.

The Chicago Academy of Sciences holds its usual monthly meeting this evening at 7:30. at 263 Wabash avenue. S. W. Burnham, Esq., will give some account of his own labors in observing double stars, and Prof. B. Colbert will describe star conflagrations and their possible consequences.

The Woman's Christian Association wish to secure and pay for the services of a number of nurses to go out among families where scarlet fever is prevailing. Those willing to serve in this capacity will please call at the W. C. A. Rooms, No. 10 Arcade court, Farwell Hall building, between 9 and 11, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

#### CRIMINAL.

Sarah Rourke, residing at No. 350 West Polk street, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Steele and Ryan upon a warrant for the larceny of a gold watch and chain and some clothing, sworn out by Rilis Hyman, in whose house on Wabash avenue Ellis Hyman, in whose house on Sarah recently lived.

Sarah recently lived.

C. R. Simpkins, formerly a Detroit hatter, but more recently a swindler in Canton, Pa., was arrested yesterday in this city by B. L. Wright, who invelgled into going upon his bond for \$1,500. Wright followed him all the way to this city, and returned tast evening with his prisoner.

Frank Horn, a brother of the former proprietor of the Central European Hotel on South Water street, was arrested yesterday for the larceny of clothing and several satchels belong to guests of the hotel. The warrant was issued at the instance of Conrad Pirrung, the present proprietor.

Christ, Soule, a third boy concerned in the rob-

Christ. Soule, a third boy concerned in the robbery of Miles Kennedy, at the corner of Erie and Hoyne streets, Friday night, was arrested last night and locked up in West Chicago Avenue Station. Over \$150 of the \$340 stolen from Mr. Kennedy is said to have been in his possession yesterday.

and was hold to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000 on each charge.

J. G. Glange; wanted for embezzlement in Shelby County, Ill., and Fred Palmer, wanted for the burglary of \$120 in money and a quantity of clothiag from Dixon, in this State, were arrested last night in this city, and were turned over respectively to Deputy-Sheriff J. M. Richardson, of Shelby County, and William Coffee, City-Marshal of Dixon.

Dixon.

August Drake, a youngster of 15 years, for the larceny of 75 cents worth of yarn from a peddler named Joseph Hadosh, and Frank Hula for stabbing, and biting off the nose of John Terek, of No. 108 Fisk street, are locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station. The mayhem occurred last July at a dance on Canalport avenue, and was caused by Terek dancing with a girl upon whom Hula had some claim.

George Riggs, a powerful African who is becoming quite notorious for buildoxing poor whites in the Cheyonne settlement, was last night run in by the Armory police, after smashing two inoffensive women, one of whom he cut near the mouth, and maitreating Andrew Scott, the gambler, and a clothier named Stein. It is hoped that the police will find the woman whom he cut, and thereby secure him a good, long dose in jail, which he so richly deserves.

The residence of P. J. Towle, No. 33 McAllister

richly deserves.

The residence of P. J. Towle, No. 33 McAllister place, was entered by burglars last evening while the family were at supper, and every room in the upper portion of the house ransacked. A gold watch and chain, a velvet cloak, and other valuable articles of clothing approximating \$500 worth were carried off. Entrance was gained by climbing up a porch over the front door, and thence forcing open a chamber window. A grocery at No. 145 Blue Island avenne, in the same neighborhood, was entered by burglars early in the morning, but no

c. M. Fraulus, 221.10; John Turner, 224.75; E. C. Coolidege, 222.70; J. F. Tucker, \$23.80.

There is nothing of unusual interest about the reports are not as numerous as heretofore, and thence forcing open a chamber window. A grocery at No. 145 Blue as the reports are not as numerous as heretofore, and the number of deaths not as great. The action of one of the demi-monde (mentioned in Sunday's Triburns) eems to have had the effect of bringing a sense of duty to the minds of some Christian women. I for the volunteers for nursing work were more in interest and the number of deaths not as great. The action of one of the feet of bringing a sense of duty to the minds of some Christian women. A from the volunteers for nursing work were more numerous yesterday. The city's patients are now being well cared for, and it is hoped that no unformed the number of the city's patients are now in the city. The new cases reported yesterday were at the following named places: No. 292 Clybournaplace, 2 Sullivan, 572 North Franklin, 215 North Cartis, 988 West Ohio, 521 Wells, 124 Thirteenth, 182 Archer avenue, 88 Foster, 332 North Paulina, 265 Jackson, 665 Fullton, 33 Gold, 104 Douglas avenue, 88 Foster, 332 North Paulina, 265 Jackson, 665 Fullton, 33 Gold, 104 Douglas avenue, 88 Foster, 332 North Paulina, 265 Jackson, 665 Fullton, 272 West Ohio, 227 May, 353 State.

The Mayor has an embryotic scheme for the

## A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

A WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Grand Haven, Mich., Feb. 12.—Nearly 1,000 people have assembled this evening at the Spring Lake House to celebrate the china-wedding of the Hon. and Mrs. Hunter Savage. An elaborate china set is to be presented. The banquet will be followed with speeches from our most prominent citizens and dancing.

ST. LOUIS GAS. St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Judge Gottschalk, of the Circuit Court, this morning issued a final decree in the suit of the city against the St. Louis Gas Company, giving the city all the works and property of the Company and \$40,000. This differs from the former decree only so far as it reduces the amount of money awarded to the city from \$207,000 to \$40,000.

THE WINDSOR

Three hundred and sixty servants wait upon the puests of the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets. So well drilled is this body of men that one scarcely realizes that he is being served. It is done noise-lessly. The hand which guides these details is ex-pert, and every servant understands his work and does it well. Wants are supplied as if we had the Aladdin lamp; a mere movement is given and the delicacy sought is before us. There is no clashing in authority, and ail works smoothly at the Windor, in New York.

SOZODONT. Passing away!
Each tooth-wash of a former day.
Sezodont gives the coup de grace,
Good-bye to the humbuge! let them pass.

NATURAL AS THE FRUIT. It is a fact which can be proven by a trial, that Dr. Price's Flavoring Extracts are as natural as the fruit from which they are made.

IF YOU HAVE ACHES OR AILMENTS OF BODY or mind, take one of Dr. McChesney's medicate vapor, Turkish, Russian, electric, or swimmin baths—for Indies or gents—at the Palmer Housnext to Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe street. MARRIAGES.

CHAMPLIN—WATERMANN—In Chicago, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry. Rector of All-Saint's Episcopal Church, on the 11th inst., Thomas A. P. Champlin, Esq., and Miss Azula K. Watermann, all of this city. DEATHS.

DEATHS.

HUGHES—Feb. 12, 1877, at her residence, 153
South Desplaines street. Catherine Jane Hughes, aged 20 years and 5 months.

High mass at St. Patrick's Church, Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 10:30, thence cars to Calvary.

HOLMAN—In Chicago, Feb. 12, 1877, of heart disease, Helen M., wife of D. F. Holman, aged 41 years and 10 days.

Fuperal from residence, 14 Egan avenue, on Wednesday at 2:30 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

55 Geneva (N. Y.) papers please copy.

PECK—Monday, Feb. 12, Caroline L. Peck, wife of Judge Ebenezer Feck, aged 70 years.

Funeral from the residence, No. 15 Walton place, Wednesday at 2 o'clock.

HEILMANN—George Heilmann, at his residence, 026 Arnold street.

Funeral Wednesday, 9 o'clock a. m.

137 Baltimore papers please copy.

FEALY—On Sunday evening, at their residence, 111 North Desplaines street, Susan, wife of Martin Fealy, in her dist year.

Funeral by cars to Calvary, Tuesday, Feb. 12.

BOWES—Feb. 11, after twenty-foar hours' ill-

riages to Oakwoods.

LEAVENWORTH—Feb. 12, of congestive the brain, B. H. Leavenworth, aged 51 years the brain, B. H. Leavenworth, aged 51 years funcial from his late residence, No. 177 eight street, Wednesday, 2 p. m. Friend family cordially invited.

The pains of death are past.

Labor and corrow cease.

And life's long labor closed at hat, His soul is found in peace.

His soul is found in peace.

New Haven (Conn.) papers please co

Fifth-av. and Fiftieth-st. OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

This new and elegant hotel, conducted on a ropean plan, with a Cuisine of unsurpassed england at prices in harmony with the time, is not for the reception of guests, either permanent or sient. Situation one of the finest in the city, and in five minutes welk of the Grand Central I Great care has been taken with Great care has been taken with the ving, and plumbing. The dreading roc containing bath and toilet appointment of the containing the conta

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CONFECTIONERY.

TAX NOTICE. AUCTION SALES.

A. LIPMAN'S SALE UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

Will be continued THIS (Tuesday) MORN Feb. 13, at 10 o'clock, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers at the 120 Wabash-av.
Bargains in Watches, Diamonds, Gold Chain a Sets can be had as the sale is positive. TRADE SALE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Peb. 14. at 0% o'clock, at our Auction House, 110 and 130 bash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

BANKRUPT SALE. RETAIL DEALER'S STOCK

at 0% o'clock, at our Auction House. 118 and 118 behath av.
Large and desirable lines Fancy and Stapic ley Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Woolens, etc.
Also, a Bankrupt Stock Boots and Snoce, a large of full Assortiment of all grades.
WM. A. BUTTEUS & CD., Auctionem. By G. P. GORE & CO., . 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

## SPRING STYLES Boots, Shoes & Slippers

BY CATALOGUE, On Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 9:30 a E. Like our sale of last week this will comprise to eral lines of PRIME DESIRABLE GOODS.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO. Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison St. AUCTION SALE There will be sold at Public Auction, et I Feb. 13, 1877, at 180 and 182 Monroe-st. Chi-he highest bidder for easi, the entire remains of Machinery Phytographe, beloaging to the APPLEBY MANUFACTURING CO.

The machinery consists of Cut-off Saw, Penns Planer, Forge and Tools, Machine Drill, 3 Machines, Emery Wheel, G Oval Latine, Latine, Daniels' Planer, Band Saw, Shaying Latine, Daniels' Planer, Band Saw, Shaying Latine, Counters, &c. 4c.
Also I large Fire and Burglar-proof Sate.
Sale to commence at 11 of clock 5 m.
Sale to commence at 11 of clock 5 m. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 standorph-st.

GREAT SPECIAL SALE FINE FURNITURE AT OUR STORES,
Tuesday Morning, Feb. 13, at 9:30 o'clock
A large number elegant Chamber Sets, Etchairs, Plush and Rep Parior Suits; a full line reCarpets, from Gardner House saie; General line
hold Goods, etc., etc.
ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Aastra

RADDIN & CLAPP, AUCTION AND COMMISSION BOOTS & SHOES

83 and 85 Wabsah-sv.,
Will offer a large line of new Seasonable Geomjust received, on
Tuesday, Feb. 13, 10 a. B. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st. FIRST-CLASS NEW STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES nuction; Tuesday Morning, Peb. 13, at 9% o'cl. By-HIRAM BRUSH.

TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 10 a. m., 48 88 North Clarked accound attory, will be sold without reserve, one super Farite Stat. Chamber Sets, Marbie-Top and Plais Or the tables, Easy Chairs, Bockers, Burusus, Heating & Cook Stoves, Dining Hoom and Kitchen Furnita Crockery and Glass Ware, Pictures, Lace Carial Beds and Bedding, Brussels Carrotte Gas-Fixtures, & Birand BRUSH, Auctioner.

By L. MOSES & CO., tioneers, 25 East Washing riday. Feb. 13, 1877, at 9:30 a. m., Large

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